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BULGARIA

Zhivkova Meets Secretary Vance, FRG's Genscher C 1
Mikhaylov Receives Soviet Propaganda Official C 1
Zhivkov, Todorov Thank USSR Counterparts for Greeting C 1
[cross-reference]
Trade Protocol Signed With Vietnam in Sofia C 1
Vietnamese Vice Premier Makes Statement in Sofia C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Ludvik Svoboda Funeral Ceremony D 1
Leaders in Attendance D 1
Husak Speech D 2
Strougal Speech D 5
Husak Congratulates New Angolan President D 7
Concessions Canceled for Tourists Transiting Yugoslavia D 8
[Belgrade POLITIKA 24 Sep]
Deputy Premier Zahradnik Ends Visit to FRG D 8
Communique Issued on Chnoupek's Visit to Iceland D 9
CPCZ's Bilak Receives PFLP's Hawatimah D 9
[RUDE PRAVO 24 Sep]
Defense Minister Discusses New Army Regulations D 9
[Bratislava PRAVDA 21 Sep]
RUDE PRAVO on Preparations for Insuring Power for Winter D 12
[Lorenc 24 Sep]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Sends Condolences on Svoboda Death E 1
Honecker Greets Saudi Arabia's King Khalid E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22-23 Sep]
Honecker Greets Mozambique's Machel on Revolution Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Sep]
Foreign Minister Delivers Honecker Message to Nicaragua E 2
Krolikowski Receives Indonesian Trade Minister E 3
Minister Protests FRG's 'Gross Interference' in GDR's Affairs E 3
Official Greets Jewish Communities on Jewish New Year E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22-23 Sep]
Cultural Workers Rally on GDR Anniversary Reported E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Sep]
More Banner Awards Presented for Outstanding Performances E 5

HUNGARY

Communist Aktivists' Conference Opens in Budapest F 1
Preparations for 12th Congress F 1
Lajos Mehes Address F 1
Kadar Address F 2

POLAND

Leaders Congratulate Angola's Dos Santos on Presidency G 1
[TRIBYNA LUDU 24 Sep]
Wojtaszek Holds Talks With Waldheim in New York G 1
PAP Reports Opening of Geneva ECE Coal Committee Session [Wankowicz] G 1
Gierek Addresses Coalmining Aktivs 24 September G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Sep]
Gierek Meets With Light Industry Aktiv in Lodz G 3
Self-Government Session Calls for Improved Goods Supplies G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Sep]
Sejm Deputies Discuss Ways To Boost Exports G 4

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Interviewed by Tanzanian Magazine Editor H 1
[SCINTEIA 25 Sep]
Ceausescu Congratulates YAR President on National Anniversary H 4
[SCINTEIA 26 Sep]
Portuguese Premier Receives State Council Delegation H 4
Foreign Minister Andrei Meets Waldheim in New York H 5
Austrian Defense Minister Visits Romanian Military Units H 5
AGERPRES Reports on New Shipbuilding Projects H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

More on Stambolic, USSR's Arkhipov Economic Cooperation Talks I 1
Vrhovec Holds New York Talks With Foreign Ministers I 1
Irish, Dutch, Tanzanian, Cypriot Ministers I 1
Secretary Vance I 2
Further Reportage on Warsaw PZPR Delegation Visit I 2
Dragosavac Reception I 2
Meeting With Belgrade LC Committee I 2
Kurtovic Heads SAWPY Delegation on Romanian Visit I 3
Mikulic Gives Dinner for Visiting Belgian CP Delegation I 3
Austrian Delegation Discusses Economic Cooperation I 3
[BORBA 25 Sep]
Vice Premier Margan Receives Austrian Cardinal Koenig I 4
[BORBA 25 Sep]
LCY Presidium Chairman Mikulic Sends Telegram to Doronjski I 4
Beno Zupancic Leaves for Medical Treatment in Geneva I 4
Briefs: Trade With Sub-Saharan Africa; Liberian Delegation I 4
in Macedonia; Angolan Trainee Pilots

ZHIVKOVA MEETS SECRETARY VANCE, FRG'S GENSCHER

AU261958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly session, today met Cyrus Vance, leader of the U.S. delegation to this session and U.S. secretary of state. Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova declared that during the past few years, a positive trend toward intensifying the relations between the two countries has been noticed as a (?result) of the Helsinki Final Act. Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova and Cyrus Vance expressed the desire and readiness of their countries to develop mutual relations in the economic, trade, cultural and other spheres and to seek further possibilities for expanding these relations in the future.

On behalf of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova extended an invitation to Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, to visit Bulgaria at a date convenient to him. This invitation was accepted with readiness.

Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova also met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the FRG delegation to the UN General Assembly session and FRG foreign minister. Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of the relations between the two countries in the spheres of economy, trade and tourist ties as well as in the spheres of scientific-technical and cultural relations. A number of concrete issues in the sphere of [word indistinct] between the two countries was also discussed.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES SOVIET PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL

AU261545 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Today Mr Stoyan Mikhailov, secretary of the Central Committeeoof the Bulgarian Communist Party, received Mr Piotr Kirilovich Luchinski [name as received], deputy chief of the "Propaganda" Department with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and leader of the Soviet delegation for the Bulgaro-Soviet conference on ideological work in the working team. The meeting, which proceeded in warm and friendly atmosphere, had as its basic topics of discussion the cooperation links between the "Propaganda and Agitation" Department at the CC of the BCP and the "Propaganda" Department at the CC of the CPSU.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV THANK USSR COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETING

For the text, published in Moscow PRAVDA on 22 September, of the telegram from Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, thanking them for their telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution, see the Eastern Europe section of the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM IN SOFIA

AU212105 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA)--The 8th session of the Bulgaro-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended here today with the signing of a protocol.

It is pointed out in the document that bilateral relations have been developing upwards and that in the years to come economic cooperation will expand and deepen. A number of measures have been outlined to increase mutual trade. Guidelines for scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries for the period after 1980 have been approved. Considerable work has also been done in the field of coordinating the national economic plans for the 1981-1985 period. Special attention has been paid also to the questions connected with the delivery of Bulgarian complete plant to Vietnam and the implementation of the credit agreements between the two countries.

A trade and payments protocol for 1980 was signed between Bulgaria and Vietnam here today.

The protocol provides for Bulgaria to export tractors, mechanical handling equipment, metals, chemicals, fertilizers, textiles, foodstuffs, etc. to Vietnam.

Vietnam is to supply Bulgaria with coffee, tea, spices and foodstuffs.

In 1980 bilateral trade is to increase by about 57 percent over the target of the long-term trade and payments agreement and by 12 percent over the target for the current year.

The protocol was signed by Mr Peter Bashikarov, Bulgarian first deputy-minister of foreign trade, and by Mr Nguyen Van Dao, Vietnamese deputy-minister of foreign trade.

VIETNAMESE VICE PREMIER MAKES STATEMENT IN SOFIA

AU221447 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 22 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 22 (BTA)--"The Chinese leaders entered into an alliance with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists to oppose the USSR and Vietnam," said Mr Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Vietnam, late last night after the signing of the protocl on the work of the 8th session of the Bulgaro-Vietnamese Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. "China is a tool in the hands of imperialism, directed against the socialist community. That is why the Soviet Union is a bastion of revolution, the soul of revolution. We must maintain a close link with it because it has the greatest experience in the construction of socialism. To distrust the USSR will mean to deviate from the road to socialism and communism."

Mr Vo Chi Cong stressed further that the 8th session of the Bulgaro-Vietnamese commission was very useful and that its work proceeded in complete unanimity of the two delegations on all matters discussed. The head of the Vietnamese delegation thanked for the help which the Bulgarian people and Bulgaria [have rendered] and render now to the Vietnam [words indistinct] "Bulgaria showed great concern during the time of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. The BCP, all the Bulgarian people stood by us. Bulgaria helped us to win a victory over the Chinese hegemonism," added Mr Vo Chi Cong.

REPORTAGE ON LUDVIK SVOBODA FUNERAL CEREMONY

Leaders in Attendance

LD261818 [Editorial Report LD] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1050 GMT on 26 September carries a live relay of the funeral of Ludvik Svoboda at the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. Against the background of organ music, the announcer describes the catafalque where Ludvik Svoboda is lying in state. He says that "in a place of honor is a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers." He adds: "The catafalque with the coffin of Ludvik Svoboda is approached by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Josef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; and by Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes, candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium." At 1105 GMT Gustav Husak, CSSR president, makes a 20-minute speech.

Following Husak's speech, the ceremony at the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle ends. Svoboda's orders and medals and the wreaths are said to be carried out of the hall while eight high-ranking officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army carry out the coffin to the tune of the March of Fallen Revolutionaries, followed by "members of Svoboda's family, Comrade Gustav Husak, together with representatives of the party and state and other guests."

At 1142 GMT the funeral cortege is reported proceeds from the courtyard of Prague Castle toward Prague with Svoboda's coffin being borne on a gun carriage.

At 1200 GMT the cortege is reported to be on its way to the Letna Plateau where a farewell ceremony is to take place with the participation of the army. At 1220 GMT direct reportage begins from the Prague Letna Plateau where units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, armed units of the Ministry of the Interior and people's militias are reported assembled to pay a last tribute to Ludvik Sovboda. The funeral cortege enters the area and passes along units of the Brno Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy and the Vyskov Ludvik Svoboda Higher Military School, of the border guards, the Prague people's militias, the mobile regiment of the Interior Ministry, anti-aircraft defense forces, the Czechoslovak Army and Air Force, tank forces, infantry combat vehicles and motorized infantry.

At 1235 GMT the cortege is reported leaving the area to proceed through Prague to the Prague Strasnice Crematorium.

At 1330 GMT direct reportage of the funeral ceremony begins from the Prague Strasnice Crematorium. Present are Ludvik Svoboda's widow and closest relatives, "Comrades Husak and Strougal," and other party and state representatives and guests.

Following the playing of the national anthem, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal begins a 13-minute speech at 1342 GMT. The Internationale is then played while artillery salvoes are heard in the background. Reportage of the funeral ceremony ends at 1413 GMT.

Husak Speech

LD261848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1105 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at the funeral ceremony for Ludvik Svoboda at the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle on 26 September--live]

[Text] Esteemed sorrowing gathering, comrades, esteemed guests:

Our entire party and all our people take their leave today in deep sorrow of an outstanding figure of the party and state, a great son of our homeland, a member of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the army, Comrade Gen Ludvik Svoboda.

We are paying our last respects to a three times hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a man who devoted the whole of his life to the Czechoslovak people, and to socialism, peace and progress. With respect, with deep emotion and with pain we bow to the memory of Comrade Ludvik Svoboda. With his life and his work he is associated and will always be associated with the modern history of our country, with the great political class and national battles for state independence, for the liberation of our nations from fascist enslavement, for social and national justice, for a better life for our people and for the socialist flourishing of our motherland.

Comrade Svoboda was respected and loved beyond the boundaries of Czechoslovakia, notably in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as a man and statesman, a real patriot and an internationalist, who belonged among the front-ranking fighters for peace and understanding between nations. These qualities won the respect of progressive people and friends of our countries elsewhere in the world.

The life of Ludvik Svoboda proceeded from his youth onward along a path defined by the complex struggles of the Czech and Slovak nation and the working people of our country. He was brought up in a large farming family in the Horacko region, then one of the poorest in the land. He came to know the hard day-to-day life of the working man, his concerns and troubles, and his social and national aspirations. Here it was that the character and views of the young Ludvik Svoboda were formed. It is from here that his rare personal qualities, his modesty, industry, love for the people, firm will and patriotic feeling derived.

As a young soldier he was sent to the Russian front during World War I and there came to know the horrors and sufferings of war. The fire of that war conflagration matured his profound patriotism, together with his opposition to the Austro-Hungarian suppression of our nations and against German imperialism. This led to his crossing over to the Russian units and fighting on their side against the Austro-German troops for the freedom of our nations and the independence of the Czechoslovak state.

His experiences of the war years, of the bourgeois republic, and in particular of the tragic events of the 1938-1939 period had a marked influence on the further development of his personality. He was deeply moved by the harsh troubled period when decisions were made on the destinies of our nations. He was one of those who were resolved from the beginning to defend their homeland in armed resistance against the Hitlerite danger. So much greater was the disappointment dealt by the betrayal of the Western powers and the capitulation of the domestic bourgeoisie, leading to the conclusion of the dishonorable diktat of Munich and the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

As soon as Czechoslovakia was dismembered, Ludvik Svoboda actively joined in the antifascist resistance movement. During the period when events were moving toward World War II he left for Poland where, with patriotism and enthusiasm, he formed a Czechoslovak foreign military group which he later led to the Soviet Union as commander.

The name of Ludvik Svoboda will remain forever associated with the fight for the liberation of our nations from fascist enslavement during World War II. His activities were determined by his profound conviction that the Soviet Union and its heroic army were the decisive force of the antifascist fight of the nations, and that in no other place could our nations seek security of life, safety and support other than in friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

He tirelessly organized and prepared Czechoslovak Army units in the Soviet Union, and he strove toward getting them involved as soon as possible in the fight against the fascist enemy. His self-sacrificing, patriotic striving encountered full support and substantial aid from the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in Moscow, and notably from Comrade Klement Gottwald, who respected him greatly.

Under the command of Colonel and later General Ludvik Svoboda, the members of the Czechoslovak units in the Soviet Union, side by side with the heroic Soviet Army, traveled a road of victory from Buzuluk to Prague. In the joint fight of the Czechoslovak and Soviet sons and daughters, in the jointly shed blood in the battles of Sokolovo, Kiev, and especially in the Carpathian-Dukla operation, and other battles, glorious pages were written in the fighting traditions of our nations; and the indissoluble Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship was tested and sealed. Ludvik Svoboda remained loyal to this friendship throughout his life.

Ludvik Svoboda won with his sincere partiotism, his personal courage and his tenancious efforts in the fight to defeat fascism and to liberate our motherland, great respect and esteem among the Czechoslovak people. He will live forever in their memory as a hero of the struggle for the liberation of our nations, for the renewal of Czechoslovakia on the basis of people's democracy.

After the freeing of our homeland by the Soviet Army, he devoted all his strength, experience and capacities to the service of historic struggle for a new socially and nationally just Czechoslovakia. As the first national defense minister of the liberated state he gained merit for building a new Czechoslovak People's Army.

In the memorable events of February, 1948, he joined in on the side of the people, headed by the CPCZ, and contributed to thwarting the reactionary designs of the bourgeoisie, to the triumph of the working class and the working people. He then worked selflessly and honorably to implement the many years of work of socialist construction.

His loyalty to our nations, to the Czechoslovak people, his allegiance to its leading force, the CPCZ, and his deep feelings of friendship toward the Soviet people became the credo of his life.

From this proceeded his exemplary moral fibre, vital optimism, confidence and awareness of his high level of responsibility for the fates of our nations, and for the present and future of the Czechoslovak state.

By all this he gained such authority among broad strata of our people that in 1968 he was elected president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the complicated crisis situation, when socialism in our homeland was seriously threatened under an offensive by opportunist and counterrevolutionary forces, his experience of life, wisdom and statesmanlike prudence were manifested once again. He joined in the front ranks of those who fought for strengthening the socialist system, for renewing the party on Marxist-Leninist principles, for friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

After March 1969 as a member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic he played a significant part, with his knowledge, vision and authority, in creating a new Marxist-Leninist leadership for our party, in developing and deepening friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in overcoming the crisis situation, in successfully consolidating and advancing our socialist society.

Comrade Ludvik Svoboda was a patriot and an internationalist. The unity of our people, Czech and Slovak, and all the ethnic groups living in the joint socialist homeland was dear to him above all. In the harmonious equal life and community of the Czechs and Slovaks he saw an important precondition for the strength and advance of our state. With his whole life, his views, his work and actions he symbolized the fraternal coexistence of the Czech and Slovak nation and other ethnic groups of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

One significant feature in the personality of Ludvik Svoboda was his ardent relationship with the young generation, his sincere interest in their problems. With his experience of life and in his personal example he contributed to the education of our young people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, and taught them to love the glorious history of our nations and the beauties to our homeland, and to recognize and respect our real friends.

All these rare qualities of Comrade Ludvik Svoboda as a politician, statesman, soldier and man were acknowledged in his being awarded many of our own, Soviet and other supreme state honors, including the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and holder of the International Lenin Prize for Strengthening Peace Among Nations.

It is so that Ludvik Svoboda will remain forever in the hearts and memories of the citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in the memories of workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia, soldiers, young people and women, and all our people.

He was intrinsically allied with the people, attentively listened to what they said, believed deeply in their creative strength and wisdom, and throughout his life served the people loyally. For this reason he was so close and dear to our people.

Comrade Svoboda was equally known and liked by his comrades in arms and friends in the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Comrade Ludvik Svoboda has departed our ranks. This is a hard loss for our Communist Party, for our nations, and for all the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The great work--the fruit of the battle and labor of our party and the Czechoslovak people, in which he had a significant share, however, remains. We will further develop this work for an ever better and richer life for our working people, in the interests of the present and future generations, and for the well-being of our entire socialist homeland.

The passing of Comrade Ludvik Svoboda is a great loss for me personally as well. I have lost a close comrade and friend, with whom I worked closely in the national liberation struggle, in February 1948, and especially during the time when he held the office of member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of our state. I have always respected him as an honorable, selfless and uncommonly modest man, and an ardent patriot and internationalist.

Esteemed Comrade Svobodova, it is very difficult to find words of consolation in moments so hard for you and your whol family. We share your immense grief and feel with you in your sorrow.

Dear Comrade Svoboda, I take my leave of you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Czechoslovak Government and the Federal Assembly, the Central Committee of the National Front, on my own behalf and on behalf of all the Czechoslovak people.

In this hour of parting we bow before the work and achievement which you have accomplished in your life. We thank you for your self-sacrificing and tireless work, for everything which you have done for our party, working class and working people, for our Czechoslovak Soci list Republic. We will proceed faithfully and unswervingly along the path mapped out by the 14th and 15th congresses of our party, which was also your path, along the path of struggle for the happiness and well-being of the working man, for the flourishing of our socialist homeland and for life in peace.

Under the leadership of the CPCZ, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, we will complete the great work of socialism and communism. Honor and glory to your undying memory.

Strougal Speech

LD262030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1342 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at Ludvik Svoboda's funeral at the Prague Stasnice Crematorium--live]

[Text] Comrade Svobodova, esteemed mourning guests, comrades: Filled with sorrow and grief, we are today taking our leave of a great and fine man, thrice hero of the CSSR and hero of the Soviet Union, our dear comrade, Army Gen Ludvik Svoboda. His invincible will to live--after a vigorous struggle lasting for months--had to bow to the eternal law of nature which so mercilessly measures the span of life of very human being.

Just as he was always accustomed to struggle and never to yield, he fought for his life for a long time, firmly and energetically, until his final breath. Yet we feel taken aback by the news as always, at the demise of a close, kind and good person whom we all loved so much. Comrade Ludvik Svoboda belonged to the distinguished group of patriots who, dozens of years ago in accordance with their conscience, took up arms for the freedom of their country and the people whom they loved so much, for ideas which were and remain the most innate content of the CSSR.

He was among those in that great struggle, full of sacrifices, striving also for the fulfillment of the dreams and aspirations of generations for a socially most just system and for a happy life of the ordinary working man.

We stand beside the coffin of a patriot, a communist, a faithful friend of the Soviet Union and, together with us, their hearts filled with grief, millions of our citizens, as well as his countless friends in all fraternal socialist countries and the rest of the world, are here with us in their thoughts.

Now that he has left us, we know once again and even better wherein lay the greatness of his exemplary life, from where the exceptional authority of his personality stemmed, where his wisdom, his extraordinary moral strength and unfliching loyality to the people of his country had their source, all that made him and still makes him an example to us and to future generations.

Our people have lived a difficult life for many decades. They had to fight for their national freedom, for the existence of a free Czechoslovak state, for the solution of social problems, and for the socialist character of our society. And all these historic transformations in our country, all key situations as rapid developments have accumulated them, are linked with the name of Comrade Ludvik Svoboda.

His origins are among a serious, profoundly moral people in the Bohemian-Moravian highlands. Already as a young soldier he realized that his patriotic duty was never to betray his people. He remained true to this conviction, which became such a pronounced feature of his personality even in the most tense moments of his life. Having learned a lesson from the entire development of the pre-Munich republic, he understood in the difficult months of 1938 and 1939, the causes and essence of the tragic situation at that time when the bourgeoisie and reformist leaders were unable and many did not even want to insure the security of the state and the country.

Comrade Ludvik Svoboda drew the conclusions for himself and for his family from those tragic times--conclusions which by their nature correspond to his entire life. He left for abroad, not for the West, whose betrayal he felt and experienced deeply, but for the East from where the experience of the autumn of 1938 had taught him to expect help. He left to fight once more for the liberation of his fatherland.

After a brief stay in Poland he helped to organize a Czechoslovak military group which he took to the Soviet Union. There, at the instruction of the Moscow leadership of the CPCZ, led by unforgettable Comrade Klement Gottwald, he built up the first independent Czechoslovak battalion, and as the commander of our independent brigade and the first Czechoslovak army corps he led his men in the now legendary march from Buzuluk via Dukla to Prague.

The road was thousands of kilometers long, filled with sacrifices, suffering, blood and sweat, but it was also a glorious, heroic march alongside more experienced fellow-fighters of the great Soviet Army. At the end there was freedom, a more just order in the new Czechoslovak state.

Comrade Ludvik Svoboda thus became one of the symbols of this struggle for our national and state freedom, one of the symbols of heroism, patriotism and sacrifices which our soldiers, partisans, communists and all participants in the antifascist resistance struggle had made in the difficult years of the war. He was the example of a patriot who in all decisive moments makes even the greatest sacrifice for the nation, for its better life and for its all-round progress. He, moreover, became an example for our people even as regards profound and unswerving friendship toward the Soviet Union.

In the tragic days of the Munich betrayal and later in the battles alongside the Soviet Union he himself understood that the only true and lasting guarantee of the independence of the Czechoslovak state and the freedom of the Czech and Slovak people was friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. And so in his person and his deeds he provided a brilliant example of the link between socialist internationalism and Czechoslovak patriotism.

If we look back on Comrade Ludvik Svoboda's long path through life we cannot fail to notice a marked quality of his personality which characterizes his attitudes in the stream of political events. It is a constant, profoundly conscious feeling of shared responsibility for the social development in all its transformations and (?phases). Whenever decisive events occur in the history of our country and its people we always find Comrade Svoboda ready to fulfill any task, no matter how challenging, for our common cause, prepared to take upon himself even the heaviest burden of responsibility.

This quality characterized his deeds and attitudes once again in the years when he was holding the highest party and state offices as president of the CSSR and member of the Central Committee Presidium of our Communist Party. Notwithstanding the complicated and difficult time when our society was passing through serious crisis-ridden battles, he took his place by the side of those who remained true to socialism, Marxism-Leninism and our friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

He spared no effort--taking advantage of his natural authority--in helping to overcome disruption and to create a calm atmosphere for positive work and the future development of our society. Our entire people, our whole society, millions of friends beyond the borders of our state appreciate the great work accomplished by Comrade Army Gen Ludvik Svoboda, meritorious party and state leader, thrice holder of the title Hero of the CSSR, holder of the title Hero of the USSR, of two Orders of Lenin and further high distinctions. We highly appreciate his awards which he won by his entire exemplary life.

Dear Comrade Svoboda, I take my leave of you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak; its general secretary and president of the CSSR; I take my leave of you on behalf of the Federal Assembly and the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, on behalf of the Central Committee of the National Front; I take my leave of you on behalf of your beloved family, all your close comrades and friends, on behalf of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and on behalf of all our people.

All that you have accomplished in your long, devoted and fruitful life for our people and for our state will remain indellibly in the history of our country and in the hearts and minds of our people. Your example of a patriot and internationalist, of a great man and a communist will continue to inspire not only us but also future generations to fresh deeds for the flourishing of our beautiful country, the CSSR.

Honor to your work! Honor to your bright eternal memory!

HUSAK CONGRATULATES NEW ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

LD212035 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president sent a telegram of congratulations on Friday to Jose Eduardo dos Santos on his election as Angola's president and chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour.

In the telegram he expressed his conviction that the mutual relations between the two countries will develop in accordance with the principles of friendship, cooperation and internationalist solidarity.

CONCESSIONS CANCELED FOR TOURISTS TRANSITING YUGOSLAVIA

AU251456 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Prague, 23 September, TANJUG--The Czechoslovak News Agency (CTK) carried a statement today informing motoring tourists from that country that the earlier decision of the CSSR Government on free transit through Yugoslavia en route to Bulgaria, without the usual foreign exchange and other formalities, had been canceled. That earlier decision of the Czechoslovak authorities, adopted at the beginning of September, allowed CSSR citizens to travel through Yugoslavia without a special passport permit ("exit permit") until 31 October. It also allowed them to buy the necessary sum of dinars for travel expenses and for buying gasoline without any administrative procedure, which is usual for travel to our country.

That possibility, as a result of today's statement, has been automatically canceled, some 50 days before its final expiration. "The purchased and unspent dinars will be bought by the National Bank and other exchange offices," it is said and added that "the public will be informed in time" about the conditions for traveling to Bulgaria and Romania next year. The statement does not define more closely the motives and reasons for adopting this latest government measure.

The pertinent CSSR organs allowed its citizens to travel through Yugoslavia for the first time this year without any administrative measure, when, at the beginning of August, Romania obliged motoring CSSR tourists to pay for gasoline in convertible currency.

DEPUTY PREMIER ZAHRADNIK ENDS VISIT TO FRG

LD261956 Prague CTK in English 1846 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik ended on Wednesday his three-day official visit to West Germany, during which he had talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Minister of Economics Count Otto Lambsdorff. The Czechoslovak deputy premier also attended the fourth session of the Joint Czechoslovak-FRG Economic Commission, and met with representatives of West German economic circles.

His talks with West German officials concentrated on the further deepening and widening of bilateral cooperation. With West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt he discussed also some international topics, particularly East-West relations, detente and some disarmament problems.

Asked about his talks with West German representatives and about the fourth session of the joint economic commission, Jindrich Zahradnik told CETEKA that they concerned "further concrete development of economic cooperation in important economic spheres, such as engineering, chemical industry, and electrical engineering. Special attention was paid to the problems connected with economical consumption of fuels and energy," Jindrich Zahradnik said and added that both sides noted common interest in the deepening of economic cooperation. He stressed that "the development of relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the FRG is at the same time a contribution to the further detente on the European Continent."

The talks were held in an open and constructive atmosphere, said a joint press statement. "In the course of the talks both sides reaffirmed their resolution to promote further development of economic cooperation on the basis of mutual advantageousness," the statement said.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO ICELAND

LD191234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The communique issued at the close of the official visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek in Iceland states that his talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Benedikt Grondal concerned the international situation and relations between the two states. The talks confirmed that good preconditions exist for further deepening friendly relations and an extension of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovkaia and Iceland. In the course of talks on international questions Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Benedikt Grondal again confirmed the determination of both countries strictly to respect and fulfill the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs pointed out the pressing need for the relaxation of international tension to be reflected in military detente also. Both ministers also examined the situation in the Middle East, stressed the progressive role of the movement of nonalined countries and exchanged opinions on the possibilities of effective measures to stop or, at least, to limit rearmament.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out in this connection the importance of the proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries for the conclusion of a worldwide treaty on nonuse of force in international relations. Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek was received during his stay in Reykjavik by President of the Republic of Iceland Kristjan Eldjarn and Prime Minister Oladfur Johannesson, to whom the guest conveyed greetings from President of the Republic Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

CPCZ'S BILAK RECEIVES PFLP'S HAWATIMAH

AU261437 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received this Saturday [22 September] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], who is visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia.

In a friendly talk the two officials exchanged opinions on the current complicated development in the Middle East and fully agreed on a negative attitude toward the Camp David agreements, the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the continuing negotiations on so-called Palestinian autonomy. They stated that the phenomenon accompanying those steps is escalated Israeli aggression against theterritory of the Lebanese state.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW ARMY REGULATIONS

AU251510 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Interview given by Army Gen Martin Dzur to CTK: "Higher Demands in Respect of the Army's Preparedness: On the Issued 'Basic CSSR Armed Forces Regulations'"]

[Text] Prague--CSSR minister of national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur, granted an interview to CTK on the occasion of the issuing of new "basic regulations of the CSSR's Armed Forces," which become valid on 1 October 1979.

On the CSSR president's order of 7 February 1979, new "Basic Regulations of the CSSR's Armed Forces" have been issued.

Question: What are the reasons for issuing them?

Answer: It has been a relatively long time since the "Basic Regulations of the CSSR's Armed Forces" that have been valid up to now were issued. The "Regulations for Internal Duty" and the "Disciplinary Regulations" went into force on 1 September 1961, and the "Regulations for Garrison and Guard Duty" on 1 January 1965.

In the past few years there have been qualitative changes in the development our society, primarily due to the successful solution of basic political and economic tasks. Under the leadership of the CPCZ and its Central Committee with Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the head, the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress was fulfilled and the line of our party's 15th congress is being successfully implemented. The CPCZ's leading role has consolidated and further developed. The level achieved in the construction of a developed socialist society is favorably reflected as well in the further consolidation of the political system of our state and of our people's moral and political unity and in deepening international ties with our allies, particularly the Soviet Union. At the same time, and side by side with the scientific-technical advance in military science, the demands placed on the CSSR's Armed Forces are growing, as are the demands with respect to the preparedness of the commanders' corps and the perfection of the organisation of the forces and the methods of their combat training. This is the substance of the main objective reasons for issuing new basic regulations.

Question: Thus the issuing of new basic regulations is based on the needs of our socialist society and armed forces. Could you characterize their main contents?

Answer: The new basic regulations, the "Regulations for Internal Duty," the "Regulations for Garrison and Guard Duty" and the "Regulations for Discipline in the CSSR's Armed Forces," are military-political and legal documents expressing the specific demands of the CPCZ and the socialist state with respect to the structure of the socialist armed forces. In them are anchored the sociopolitical, educational and organisational principles for building them up, based on the Leninist doctrine on the defense of the socialist fatherland, our own many years of experience and the experience of the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states, particularly the Soviet Union. They stress the principle of the leading role of the CPCZ as the basis of political firmness and the high combat readiness and preparedness of the armed forces.

One of the significant tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress--to constantly enhance the combat and mobilization preparedness of the CSSR People's Army--concerns all spheres of army life. In this respect the basic regulations contain specific tasks for the commanders, chiefs [nacelnici], political workers and other functionaries. They set down the demands in respect of the soldiers' ideopolitical education and their effective and exacting training, the high organizational standards in the troops' life and conscious discipline. They underscore the need for a further consolidation of the unity between the army and people, for the intensification of international cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact states and for the utilization of their experience.

Question: You have stressed the significance of the principle of the party's leading role. Can you tell us how this main principle of the army's structure is specifically reflected in the new basic regulations?

Answer: The new basic regulations contain the conclusion worked-out by the 15th CPCZ Congress, namely "...substantially to raise the demands on leading workers in respect of political and professional maturity and preparedness, their moral qualities, their ability to lead collectives, creatively develop and consistently implement the party's policy in the sector entrusted to them...."

The requirement to implement the party's leading role and the specific tasks following from this for every leading worker in society and the Czechoslovak People's Army are both expressed in the regulations in the ex officio duties of commanders and chiefs. Their basic duty is to consistently implement the policy of the CPCZ and the CSSR Government. In keeping with the CSSR's legal code they have at their disposal the commanders' inalienable authority, which they exercise on party foundations. The "regulations for internal duty" charge them with the duty "of relying in their activity on party and youth union organizations and fully utilizing their influence in order to successfully accomplish the tasks set for the formation (unit)." It can be said with justification that the new basic regulations and their entire contents is based on the decisive requirements of the party's policy under the conditions of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Question: The fulfillment of the demanding tasks set for the Czechoslovak People's Army by the 15th CPCZ Congress requires us to devote maximum attention to work with the people. How is this requirement expressed in the new regulations?

Answer: It would not be possible to accomplish the demanding tasks facing the Czechoslovak People's Army without the people's conscious activity and initiative. The fact that the army is increasingly being equipped with complicated technology and the requirements in respect of mastering it perfectly enhance the role of man, whose high moral, political, combat and mental qualities make him the decisive source of the socialist army's strength. The regulations concentrate attention on educating man to become highly responsible for the task entrusted to him and on the solution of the relationship between man and technology. They stress the need for the skillful handling of, and perfect care for, weapons and combat technology, as they do the demand for all-round care for the soldiers' material and cultural needs. They charge all responsible officials with creating the appropriate conditions and environment, in which the prevailing awareness would be that of high responsibility for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Question: How will the new basic regulations promote the consolidation of conscious military discipline?

Answer: The deepening of socialist legality and the consolidation of discipline is one of the important principles of building the socialist state and its armed forces. The new regulations fully respect the task set by the 15th CPCZ Congress: To cultivate respect for the law, to train the builders and defenders of the fatherland to observe the laws and norms of socialist coexistence, and to conduct an effective fight against violations of them. They set down the principles and methods through which conscious discipline is achieved. The main thing is primarily to train the soldiers to have a communist world outlook and high moral, political and combat qualities. We understand this task in its broad context, following from the demand to prepare the young generation for life and work in the advanced socialist society. At the same time the new regulations stress the demand that the commanders' exacting attitude be connected with constant care for the soldiers and for cementing the collectives.

It is the duty of commanders, chiefs and other functionaries to train their subordinates so that they precisely fulfill all the requirements contained in the military oath, the rules and regulations. They must develop and enhance their subordinates' awareness of military honor, military duties and the responsibility for fulfilling the patriotic and international tasks in the defense of the people's socialist achievements and in the interests of socialism.

Question: The new basic regulations will go into effect immediately prior to the beginning of the new training year. How will they help fulfill the tasks of the 1979-80 training year?

Answer: The main task of the Czechoslovak People's Army as a firm and inseparable component of the combat union of armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states is the defense of socialist achievements against possible imperialist armed aggression. The introduction of new basic regulations, which express the current demands of the CPCZ's military policy, are also aimed at fulfilling this task. We expect their stipulations to be followed precisely, these being the results of a comprehensive analysis of social development, of training and combat activities and of the full utilization of the Soviet Army's rich experience, and this should be reflected already next training year in the enhanced quality of combat and political preparation and in the consolidation of military discipline, a better organization of military life and the fulfillment of main tasks in insuring the high preparedness and combat readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

RUDE PRAVO ON PREPARATIONS FOR INSURING POWER FOR WINTER

AU261455 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Karel Lorenc dispatch: "Economy in Electricity: North Bohemian Power Industry Workers' Preparations for Winter"]

[Excerpts] Usti nad Labem--Electric power stations in Northern Bohemia provide more than 40 percent of the all-state electricity output from our resources. From that fact there follow very important and responsible tasks for the workers of the North Bohemian power works in Decin, in preparation for the winter period. They must make sure that all CSSR regions will be provided with electric power.

For the workers of that enterprise the past winter also meant a test of, and check-up on their efficiency. Apart from the breakdown in the Vernerice switching station, where they succeeded in resuming electric power deliveries to the larger consumers in an hour's time, there were no significant breakdowns in the switching network system.

This year two new switching stations were commissioned for operation in the Teplice and Ceska Lipa areas. Toward the end of the last quarter the new 400-110 kilovolt Babylon transformer station will start operating and other new switching stations are under construction in Oldrichov, Kostov, Zelenice and Roudnice nad Labem.

The North Bohemian power works are making responsible preparations for promptly coping with any possible breakdown and calamity situations in the winter period. Five special stations have been built in the North Bohemian region for registering and measuring icing on the distribution network, and places that are accessible in winter only with difficulty have been supplied with the necessary amounts of material and spare parts.

On the other hand, one of the bad occurrences is the continuing violation of consumer discipline. Although the situation has now improved, there are still instances of certain plants going beyond the set limits for electric power consumption. During the second quarter alone the consumers were penalized for poor electric power economy to the amount of Kcs1.2 million.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SVOBODA DEATH

LD222105 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, has sent a telegram to the Czechoslovak party and state leadership expressing his deep sympathy at the death of the former CSSR president, Ludvik Svoboda. The telegram says that in Ludvik Svoboda the CSSR has lost a staunch communist and fervent patriot, who had rendered great service in the struggle to liberate his homeland from fascism and in the construction of the socialist society.

Ludvik Svoboda, an internationalist, had worked indefatigably for the consolidation of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. The great contribution to deepening the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and CSSR made by Ludvik Svoboda will never be forgotten.

HONECKER GREETS SAUDI ARABIA'S KING KHALID

AU261103 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Greetings to the Head of State of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram to the head of the Arab state, King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, on the national holiday of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In the telegram wishes to the Saudi Arabian people for further successes in implementing their far-reaching development aims are expressed.

HONECKER GREETS MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU261520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique--"Greetings to Mozambique on Revolution Day: Solidarity of Our Republic With the African State Reaffirmed"]

[Text] To Comrade Samora Moises Machel,

President of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique

Maputo

Very esteemed Comrade Machel,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and people I convey to you, the Central Committee of the FRELIMO party and the Mozambique people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the day of the Mozambique People's Liberation Armed Forces and of the revolution.

The existence and successful development of the People's Republic of Mozambique are the outcome of the heroic armed struggle of FRELIMO and of the self-sacrificing work of the Mozambique people.

Under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party the People's Republic of Mozambique today is achieving impressive successes on the road to socialism which the GDR people recognize and which gives them joy. We reaffirm our solidarity with the Mozambique people in repelling the insidious aggressive acts of the south Rhodesian puppet regime.

The relations between our parties, states and peoples are developing successfully and have reached a high standard. It fills me with satisfaction that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique imparts new fruitful incentives to our cooperation. I am convinced that our collaboration in the common struggle for peace and socialism, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and racism will also consolidate in the future.

Very esteemed comrade president, accept my best wishes and greetings for the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Mozambique people and for your personal well-being.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS HONECKER MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA

LD231132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0828 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Managua--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was in Managua on Saturday for an official visit to Nicaragua. He was cordially welcomed at Angusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

In greeting the GDR foreign minister, d'Escoto expressed satisfaction at being able to welcome Fischer as the first foreign minister from a European socialist state to visit liberated Nicaragua.

At the start of the official talks with the five members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction and with the foreign minister, Fischer delivered a message of greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

"The Government and people of the GDR welcome the anti-imperialist and democratic revolution in Nicaragua and wish you further success in the national reconstruction and revolutionary transformation of the country," Honecker's message states. "We are following the democratic, anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist measures of the Nicaraguan Government with great attention. We hold you in high esteem because of the courage and persistance with which the Nicaraguan people are achieving the democratic transformation of their country."

The greetings message assures free and revolutionary Nicaragua of the continuing all-round solidarity of the GDR. The members of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction expressed profound satisfaction with the greetings message.

During official talks, the members of the Government Council briefed their guest on problems and opportunities for national reconstruction and democratic transformation of the country. Both sides discussed cooperation between the GDR and Nicaragua. This was followed by an exchange of views on international issues, in which there was an identity of views.

In a toast at the dinner which followed, d'Escoto expressed his thanks to the GDR and Erich Honecker for the fact that diplomatic relations between the two countries had been established immediately after the criminal Somoza regime had been crushed. He noted: "We regard you as the natural allies of our revolution and are aware that you know the meaning of the word solidarity."

In his reply, Fischer said that the GDR people had a high opinion of the determination with which Nicaragua was realizing its right to national self-determination. "This interest in and sympathy for the new Nicaragua," he said, "are understandable when one considers that our people were faced with tasks over 30 years ago which are similar to those which you face today." The GDR foreign minister stressed that it is in the nature of the socialist system that the GDR supports all peoples conducting a struggle against an imperialist policy of aggression, and for national sovereignty, economic independence and democratic rights.

After the official talks, Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting with the nine members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] national leadership, at which they expressed the desire to develop relations at the party level and briefed their guest on the political tasks of the FSLN. At the request of the national leadership, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a short address to about 200 participants in an FSLN delegates' conference, in which he reaffirmed the firm and unbreakable solidarity of the GDR with the Nicaraguan people.

Oskar Fischer was seen off at Managua's airport on Saturday by Foreign Minister d'Escoto, who accepted an invitation to visit the GDR.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES INDONESIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD261536 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Werner Krolikowski, today received the Indonesian minister of trade, Radius Prawiro, in Berlin for a talk. They agreed that deepening cooperation in the economic sphere was in the interests of the GDR and Indonesia and also served peace and detente in the world. Krolikowski said that the identical and similar views held by the two states on international issues were a good basis for deepening existing relations.

MINISTER PROTESTS FRG'S 'GROSS INTERFERENCE' IN GDR'S AFFAIRS

LD262218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Michael Kohl in a talk with Gaus, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, strongly objected to an attempted gross interference in the GDR's internal affairs by the FRG. An official reply by the FRG Government to provocative questions by the CDU-CSU demonstrated the presumption which is contrary to international law to pronounce on exclusively internal affairs of the GDR. Michael Kohl pointed out that the position adopted by the FRG Government is a violation of the treaty on the bases of relations which lays down expressly that the two states respect each other's independence and autonomy regarding their internal and external affairs.

OFFICIAL GREETS JEWISH COMMUNITIES ON JEWISH NEW YEAR

AU252112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Congratulations Extended on Jewish New Year Holiday"]

[Text] Hans Seigewasser, GDR state secretary for church affairs, has cordially greeted the representatives and members of the Jewish congregations in the GDR on the Jewish new year holiday in a letter to Helmut Aris, president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in the GDR. The letter reads in part: "You may commemorate the end of this year in the certainty that our Jewish fellow citizens also have helped with their own great achievements, in good community with all citizens, to shape the first truly humanistic, socialist German state in three decades which is ultimately free of racialism. Our republic has become a place of security and safety for the members of the Jewish congregations and it will continue to be so in the future. You may be sure that our republic will remain loyal to its antifascist principle and will regard peace, disarmament, human well-being and the happiness of its citizens as the ultimate goal of its political activities."

CULTURAL WORKERS RALLY ON GDR ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

AU251025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 79 pp 1,3,4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Rally of Cultural Workers and Scientists on the 30th Anniversary of the GDR: The Socialist German State Is Our Home and Fatherland; Impressive Rally at the Berlin German State Opera; Members of Party-State Leadership Cordially Greeted; Members of the Demonstration of Will [Willenserklaerung] Created an Enthusiastic Artistic Program"]

[Summary] "On Thursday [20 September] our country's scientists and cultural workers gathered at Berlin's German State Opera House for an impressive rally on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary. In the presence of the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Herbert Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann and Egon Krenz they unanimously displayed their close affinity with the GDR. The declaration of will read by Prof Dr Hans Pischner, president of the GDR Culture Federation and State Opera director, states in part: 'The socialist German state is our home and fatherland, we declare for its past, present and future. We are cooperating on its way and goal.'"

The declaration points out the achievements obtained in the GDR under SED leadership and notes that the GDR insures security and a meaningful life to all scientists and cultural workers.

"That afternoon numerous artists and scientists had come to the historic Unter den Linden Building, including writers Hermann Kant, Max Walter Schulz, Helmut Sakowski, Wieland Herzfelde, Irmtraut Morgner and Guenter Goerlich; movie directors Heiner Carow and Walter Heynowski, actors Ekkehard Schall and Hans-Peter Minetti; painter Heidrun Hegewald; graphic artists Arno Mohr and Klaus Wittkugel; sculptor Wieland Foerster; composer Gerd Natschinski; Choreographer Tom Schilling; Prof Dr Claus Grote, secretary general of the GDR Academy of Sciences; Academy Vice Presidents Prof Dr Hermann Klare, Prof Dr Werner Kalweit, Prof Dr Ulrich Hofmann and Prof Dr Heinrich Scheel; historian Prof Dr Joachim Streisand; chemist Prof Dr Gerhard Keil; geologist Prof Dr Heinz Sanke; physician Prof Dr Guenter Pasternak; social scientists Prof Dr Juergen Kuczynski and Prof Dr Manfred Peschel; and nuclear physicist Prof Dr Karl Lanius. [paragraph continues]

"Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; State Council Deputy Chairmen Dr Manfred Gerlach and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann; Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dr Hans Reichelt; Prof Hans Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters; Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture; and other personalities of our republic's social life moved among the cordially greeted guests."

An enthusiastic cultural program in which they professed adherence to their socialist fatherland was presented by pianist Annerose Schmidt; actors Gisela May and Horst Drinda; singer Peter Schreier; ballet dancers Monika Lubitz and Berno Dreyer; as well as by writers Dieter Noll and Erik Neutsch who read from their books. Prof Dr Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences; teacher Barbara Giese; architect Heinz Graffunder; and Konrad Wolf, president of the Academy of Fine Arts, spoke at the event.

MORE BANNER AWARDS PRESENTED FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCES

LD242232 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Banners of honor of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the FDGB National Executive Committee were awarded to additional enterprise collectives today for outstanding performances in the competition for the GDR's 30th anniversary. The awards were presented by SED Politburo members Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Paul Verner.

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph inaugurated today a new seamless pipe factory at the publicly owned steel and rolling mill at Riesa. He praised this--the largest investment project of the GDR ferrous metallurgy industry in the current 5-year plan--as a result of socialist economic integration in which specialists from the CSSR, Yugoslavia and the GDR had participated.

The new factory will manufacture 190,000 tons of seamless pipes annually for, among others, housing and industrial construction and for the chemicals and vehicle-manufacturing industries. Willi Stoph said that the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee had guided the creative power of the working class to new ways of increasing efficiency. The Riesa steelworkers, for example, had succeeded through the application of microprocessors and other scientific-technical solutions in significantly reducing the production input and in further increasing the proportion of products of the highest quality.

Guenter Mittag presented the banner of honor to the Leuna chemical combine, whose collective had completed the new high-pressure polyethylene plant polymer-60 on schedule. He described the project as an impressive example of the close integration of the economies of the GDR and the Soviet Union, which had cooperated closely in the plant's development and construction. By combining their forces they were accomplishing the most difficult tasks in mastering new technological processes successfully in the shortest time.

At the VEB Elektroprojekt und Anlagenbau Berlin, Konrad Naumann said that in the new part of the works in Marzahn it would be possible to manufacture economically products of the highest scientific-technical standard. Such economic successes proved that the program of growth, prosperity for the people and stability can be continuously advanced.

COMMUNIST AKTIVISTS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUDAPEST

Preparations for 12th Congress

LD252145 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI)--A communist activists' conference opened Tuesday in Budapest's Csepel Sports Hall to discuss the central tasks faced by communists in Budapest and the things to be done here in preparation for the forthcoming, 12th Congress of the HSWP. The meeting is being attended by more than 800 representatives of the Budapest-based party, state social and mass organizations, industrial companies, ministries and central authorities. They include workers and managers from most various fields of work, socialist brigade leaders, scientists and artists.

In attendance and seated in the Presidium are: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Mrs Ferenc Oservenka, member of the HSWP Central Committee and first secretary of the local party committee of County Pest, Tibor Baranyai, head of the HSWP CC Department of Party and Mass Organizations, the members of the Executive Committee of the Budapest Party Committee, leading officials from the Budapest Council of Trade Unions, the Patriotic People's Front and from the Budapest Committee of the Communist Youth League, as well as Sandor Veghelyi, first secretary of the local party committee of District 21, and Antal Ernszt, first secretary of the local party committee of the Csepel Metal and Ironworks.

The conference, designed to survey the tasks awaiting solution in the political, economic social and cultural fields in conformity with the HSWP CC resolution on the convening of the 12th party congress, was opened by Sandor Somogyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. Thereafter Lejos Mehes, member of the HSWP Central Committee, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, rose to speak.

Lajos Mehes Address

LD252146 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI)--Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, said in his speech at the party assembly that opened in Budapest Tuesday morning, that assessment of the work done so far would play an important part in the preparations for the party's 12th congress to held next year. And we have a good deal to report on, he added. The political situation inside Hungary is stable and remarkable are the results that have been (?achieved) during the three-and-a-half years of the five-year-plan period in the face of economic difficulties.

Since the 11th party congress, the HSWP has shown a sound development in the capital, too, its ideological and political unity of action has strengthened. There are today some 210,000 party members living in Budapest, 44 percent of them being workers. In the four years and a half that have elapsed since the 11th congress, more than 30,000 new members have been admitted to the party. Their majority are workers and nearly half of them are aged under 30.

The relationship between party and masses, Lajos Mehes said, is characterised by mutual confidence and overtness. The Hungarian intelligentsia has long ceased to be a fellow-traveller, it has identified itself with socialism.

The speaker then spoke about the tasks ahead, stressing the need for more rational, profitable and disciplined work. Turning to labour force management, he said that the number of industrial employees in Budapest had dropped by 146,000 between January 1, 1970 and July 1, 1979. He also dealt with the necessity of providing systematic training for the young generation, with the development of workplace democracy and the distortions brought about in some places by extreme performance-oriented attitudes. He criticized the leaders who keep delaying settlement of questions ripe for decision. He finally pointed out: "We take pride in our entering every higher categories of economic and social development amidst quite a few difficulties."

Kadar Address

LD261205 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Report on speech by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, at an aktiv of Budapest communists in the Csepel Sports Hall on 25 September devoted to preparations for the 12th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, stepped up to the microphone. In his introduction, he spoke about preparations for the congress.

[Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1900 GMT on 25 September carries a "detailed summary" of Kadar's speech which supplies at this point the following additional passage of recorded Kadar remarks:

[Dear comrades, I cordially greet you, all participants in the Budapest aktiv, and in you the communists of greater Budapest, the working people of our capital. I convey to you the sincere greetings of our party's Central Committee.

[The congress preparations now in a certain respect have been made easy by the session of the Central Committee in April last year, which, as you comrades recall, examined the implementation of decisions of the 11th congress. A similar examination was carried out during this interval by every organ of the party. This has helped work, and I can advise you that the examination and preparations we are currently carrying out originate from these findings.]

[Kadar--recorded] We may look forward to the 12th MSZMP Congress with composure because the whole part is progressing along the path defined by the 11th Congress, and because since that time it has tried with all its strength to implement the resolutions decided there. The declaration of the party's long-term endeavors was a great task performed by the 11th congress, as well as the job of working it out and accepting it. Bearing in mind the time that has passed since then, I believe one may say that during the time since the 11th congress the building of our party and of socialism is in accordance with the path defined by the declaration of the program. In general, one may also conclude that the party membership and all party organs, as well the working people who follow the word of the party, have performed a tremendous amount of work since the 11th congress. It is true that we found ourselves face to face with great difficulties that had to be overcome, but the work has had great results. All this in general. I would now like to deal with a few issues relating to the tasks defined by the congress, with our international activity and, within that, our activities in foreign policy.

We perform our foreign policies for the aims and along the road laid down by the 11th congress. To sum this up, everyone knows--not only those in Budapest but internationally, too--that our objectives are to do everything we can to prevent the possible outbreak of another world war, to fight for detente in the international arena, to deepen detente, to fight for lasting peace, and because our party is a communist party and our people are building socialism. The contribution to the freedom struggle of peoples, to the national freedom of peoples and to the promotion of endeavors for social progress on a global scale also plays a part in our foreign political activities.

Our strength is of course multiplied by the fact that our foreign policy is an expression of socialist endeavors. Moreover, we are progressing together with the Warsaw Treaty countries, following a common principle foreign policy and are collaborating with every socialist country and progressive force in the world to enforce these endeavors.

Should one attempt to summarize the results and the direction of our foreign political activities since the 11th congress, one would have to say that all along the line our endeavors have been directed toward winning ground for detente, and that this has resulted in detente gaining ground during these years. This is proved by many facts. The Helsinki conference itself was the result of many, many years of serious effort and if we look at the results of this conference--the acceptance of the Helsinki proposals--we can say that Helsinki was not the conclusion but the origin of a process which has been unfolding, extending and deepening ever since.

Our country is playing its part in the task of struggling for the greater effect and complete enforcement of the Helsinki proposals. This is how we performed our foreign political tasks together with our allies as well as our independent activities in the field of bilateral relations. This is how we participate in spirit in every international forum and this is how we are now preparing for the Madrid conference. [end recording]

Hungary is now taking part in the work of many international organizations and is continuing an active foreign policy. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee spoke in more detail about the outstanding events in Hungarian diplomacy recently.

[Kadar--recorded] The visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to Hungary took place, we think, in a satisfactory manner. Our guests told us this; they spoke about the visit with great satisfaction. This visit was of course important in itself as every such meeting affords an opportunity to discuss issues of mutual interest to both parties, in this instance about developing multilateral Hungarian-Soviet cooperation and international issues of mutual interest and to harmonize even further our activities and conduct. As with every similar visit, this one also afforded an opportunity to demonstrate the indissoluble Hungarian-Soviet friendship publicly to our people and to the world. Apart from this, this visit also provided an opportunity to express the honest respect and esteem of our people for Comrade Brezhnev who plays an enormous part in our peoples' endeavors for peace and the struggle for progress. With a similar aim and in the same spirit the Hungarian party and government delegation's Sofia visit took place. This promoted the union and cooperation of these two peoples, the Hungarian and Bulgarian peoples, who traditionally foster feelings of friendship. For this friendship of ours, compared to ancient history, has now, under new conditions, on a new basis, become greatly strengthened. [end recording]

Janos Kadar went on to outline Hungary's stand in connection with major international events and problems. He spoke about our activities in the United Nations; he dealt with the world's problem areas; he assessed the Middle East and the African situations. He said in part:

[Kadar--recorded] I would like to say that lately those who follow the bourgeois press to some extent will know that it bristles with assertions that the USSR, Cuba and the socialist countries interfere in Africa affairs. I have had the good fortune--or perhaps, to be more precise, the occasion--to draw the attention of leading bourgeois politicians to a certain point. I said: You are under a serious misapprehension then, and we can never reach a solution to the situation, if you do not comprehend one thing: That Africa, it is true, has begun to move, it is moving, developing, a struggle is going on in Africa. But this stirring has come about as a result of changes in world historical conditions, and as a result of the awakening of peoples, and not as a result of communist agitation. And wherever the peoples fight for their lawful rights for their freedom, for an end to the vestiges of a colonial system so that they might themselves be able to choose the way of their further development, they seek assistance for this. And they always will seek assistance, right up until the time the lawful rights of the African peoples come fully into force. This is our stand on this issue. And these peoples will never renounce their minimal elementary rights.

[The Budapest Domestic Television version of the speech substitutes the following passage of recorded Kadar remarks for the above three paragraphs:

[The Budapest visit by Chancellor Schmidt naturally was important in itself, but it also had a certain significance. These meetings, which took place here in Budapest, the discussions held here, naturally served also the promotion and further development of bilateral relations between the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the FRG, but also they expressed certain common international endeavors. It seems that both sides are interested in the promoting of European and general international detente.

[I must mention some of the world's problem points, the Middle East situation. The Middle East situation is unsettled and potentially dangerous, first of all from the point of view of the peoples living in the Middle East, but not only from their people's point of view; it is also naturally dangerous from the point of view of the peoples of Europe and from the point of view of world peace also.

[The other problem point of the world is southern Africa. More precisely by southern Africa I mean Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa itself. Here the just and lawful struggle of the peoples of black Africa is being waged against racial discrimination. We are in total solidarity with this and we support them.]

The third of these problem areas for the foreign political situation of the world's regions at present is Southeast Asia. When we think of Southeast Asia, it is not by coincidence that Vietnam springs first and foremost to our minds. It so happens that there is a consistent and clear Hungarian stand: We were in complete solidarity with Vietnam when they still fought against the early colonialists, when they defended their freedom and their right to independence in the face of U.S. aggression, and also when China carried out an aggressive attack against the Vietnamese people. We are also in solidarity with Cambodia's democratic forces, and with Laos, with these three nations and countries of Southeast Asia. Our wish and our hope is that these countries, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, may live and work as independent, free, sovereign and friendly countries, that they may live in peace and concern themselves with the construction of their own countries' future.

But maneuvers such as the one that took place recently at the United Nations will promote the solution of Southeast Asia's problems, no more than did the great hullabaloo on the issue of Vietnamese refugees before that. Now, as you know, in the United Nations, on the basis of the report by the Credentials Committee, a General Assembly decision was made that the Pol Pot regime's representatives should take the seat of Cambodia in the United Nations. Not long before that the nonalined countries assembled in Havana and made a stand on this issue. And since total agreement was necessary there, taking into account the different viewpoints, a different decision was made there--that Cambodia's place would not be filled. Now, using simple logic, we can calculate what forces are responsible for this more negative UN decision. It is a question of imperialist action. We think that during the brief but inglorious era of the Pol Pot regime's operation, barbaric deeds were carried out, genocide was perpetrated; from first to last it conducted aggressive armed provocation against Vietnam and the other neighboring countries; and Cambodia's democratic forces rightly acted in the interest of their people. Vietnam also extended assistance to Cambodia's democratic forces in the protection of their lawful rights.

The Pol Pot regime was overthrown. And no matter where and what decision is made, that regime will now never handle Cambodia's affairs. And political sobriety would dictate that the lawful representatives of the Cambodian people should take their rightful place as soon as possible in international forums also. Here I would like to say a few words also about China. One can not speak about Southeast Asia without mentioning China. We condemned most resolutely the Chinese protest campaign--as they called it--or as it is generally called the armed aggression against Vietnam. In the arena of international life, we do not seek clashes with China. We struggle for peace, detente, for the freedom of peoples and their right to self-determination. We struggle for peaceful coexistence, for the development of fruitful international relations. And in our struggle for these we find ourselves all the time, and irrespective of our wishes, up against the striving of Chinese foreign policy, which does not signify a socialist foreign policy. I believe you are all well acquainted with the fact that they are led by various nationalist intentions and ideals and hegemonistic endeavors; the center of their foreign policy at the moment is anti-Sovietism and anti-Vietnamism. They seek and find allies, friends and partners in the most reactionary circles in the world such as NATO and others. Even in this situation, the Hungarian People's Republic is endeavoring to establish normal, settled, interstate relations with the Chinese People's Republic (?and have made proposals for such relations). We wish the Chinese people well, we wish that they may be able to protect their socialist achievements, to make them last, to multiply them, and desire that China return to the logical path of socialism and progressive principles, and that it play a positive and not a negative role in the international situation. We are confident that this will happen one day. Until then we ourselves can do none other than to follow and practice our own principled, honorable and consistent foreign policy toward the PRC.

Speaking about the international situation, the Hungarian People's Republic belongs to an international system of alliances, is a member of the Warsaw Treaty organization and a member of the CEMA. We are members of these two systems of alliance. The Warsaw Treaty organization and the CEMA are socialist communities. This means that these alliances function to serve the interests of our socialist principles and the fundamentally mutual interests and common socialist goals of the creative member peoples of the alliance. The policy of peace, reducing the arms race, disarmament, lasting peace and preventing the outbreak of another world war is the general policy of the Warsaw Treaty.

What does the Hungarian People's Republic represent within this alliance as a member of this system of alliances, besides the principles already stated? Naturally, it represents its own national interests; this is natural and obvious. We do the same within the system of alliances. The fact that we are members of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA serves the very particular national interest of the Hungarian People [rest of sentence indistinct]. We will do this in the future also. As I have already mentioned the general endeavors and peaceful intentions of the Warsaw Treaty--the most positive factor in the current international situation--I must add that there are at the moment very complicated negotiations in the pipeline, not least the ratification of SALT II. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty have never tried to achieve a military advantage so as to be able to dictate its wishes, but neither have they regarded the military advantage of the opposing side passively. They have always taken the necessary steps to maintain balance in this field. In the current situation when Western politicians emphasize--(?whether they are honestly convinced or not)--that they adhere to the ratification and enforcement of SALT II, of beginning negotiations on the so-called SALT III, of progress at the Vienna negotiations, they must note that [words indistinct] unilateral measures during the negotiations do not promote what they say they would also like to see: the progress of detente. There are differing power factors in the international situation. Listing them in order of the time of creation, then I begin with NATO, the Warsaw Treaty and the new factor [word indistinct], the group of the nonalined countries which held their latest conference in Havana. We consider it a successful one and are glad that this conference ended in the manner it did. And although there is no complete agreement about this, we believe that, regarding our struggles in general, we are progressing along the same path as do the overwhelming majority of the nonalined countries, and are led by one endeavor and one objective. We consider our political direction as true to our convictions and satisfactory as a general and consistent interest, and we will continue this way. The Hungarian People's Republic has achieved results with its foreign policy, is working now and in the future also with these foreign policy endeavours which are in harmony with our principles and the national interests of our people and which have increased the international respect and prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic. We will follow this policy in the future also and within our system of alliance we will be faithful allies, will be friendly to and show solidarity toward the developing (?countries), ready to help. We will be correct partners with the developed capitalist countries if they are willing, and will work with them in all the questions where this is possible. Moving on to domestic politics, we are convinced that the domestic political situation of the Hungarian People's Republic is balanced, our socialist system is consolidated, the party is in good condition, professing and adhering to the Marxist-Leninist policy. Its policy is satisfactory and united. It has no special (?contract). [sentence indistinct]

There are no tangible directives in Hungary at the moment and even less so in our party, which support the personality cult of an era long ago, the revisionary line of 1956. But we have an obligation never to allow this. In this sense, the struggle on a double front is valid never to allow room for dogmatism, sectarianism or revisionism, nor for compromise with regards to our socialist principles. Speaking about dogmatism, I would like to add that the world is progressing, our party is a living party and dogmatism cannot be practiced in our politics; I am not only thinking about a dogma in 1952 but one must also be careful to follow the change in circumstances, and see to it that our very own conclusions 15 years ago do not become dogmas if the changes in circumstances require a change on a certain issue. (?Our stance makes sense even this way.) It is a very important factor in the balance and solidity of our domestic political situation that the party's leading role is put into effect satisfactorily, its contacts with the masses are alive, developing and functioning. It is an important factor in our domestic political situation that our working class, the peasantry, the Hungarian intelligentsia and our people honorably stand their ground in fulfilling their obligations. As a result of all this, the power of the working class and the people is strong, socialist democracy is developing and strengthening and our socialist national collaboration and unity is strengthening from year to year.

We believe that the 12th party congress will strengthen the general political line of the party, develop it further and that this will continue to vanquish.

We were recently asked about this--it was Chancellor Schmidt, I must admit--since it is very important in the current international situation to know whether the policies of a country can be counted upon not to change 3 years later. Perhaps he was thinking about the forthcoming West German elections. [laughter] I agreed that this is very important, and although I could not speak on behalf of anyone else, I absolutely guarantee--whether he cares to believe my word--that the Hungarian party lines and the stances of the Hungarian People's Republic will remain unchanged and will only be strengthened and deepened in the line that we took several decades ago. He can count on that. Socialist construction is successfully taking place in a very wide area in the spheres of social life, economy and culture and in nation-building. Economic work is now more difficult than it was some years ago. Looking at this from the national viewpoint, we can clearly define the reasons for this: The international price explosion which took place in 1973-1974. We can say with a clear conscience that from the viewpoint of the Hungarian national economy it is a decisive factor that we are working under more difficult conditions. This does not need to be explained in detail, because if this were not the case then our international balance of trade would now have been in equilibrium or perhaps would be manifesting a slight surplus--at 1973 prices--and we would not now have to export 20 percent more goods in order to import the same amount of materials, energy, and so forth as we did in 1973. Our difficulties have other causes too, such as the difficulties of our own domestic work and certain backwardness which we have been unable to make up fully in the last 35 years. If you think about these two factors [words indistinct], the shaping of the world economic situation--and it will take shape anyway, no matter how much we abuse it. We equally abuse the old bourgeois landowning class for leaving such a weak heritage, an undeveloped industry, feudal conditions and backward agriculture. Should anyone be even more irate, he could also abuse the mistake made at the end of the forties, but all this will not assist our salvation. We will progress only if we consider current international economic conditions as lasting ones, if we face up to existing backwardness at home and eliminate it [words indistinct].

We cannot make ourselves independent of the international situation because our people's economy is an open people's economy. We have a certain factory capacity at hand, and if we are able to put it into operation then we must import nearly half the value of our national product in raw materials, energy, and so forth. If we import, we must also export the same amount or more so that we may be able to pay off some loans. These are our legacies. We could fume about this but not change it. The Hungarian people's economy is open. What we need for production and development must be imported from socialist or [word indistinct] developed capitalist countries because we have to live, work and [word indistinct]. Nothing costs nothing these days; if we import then we must pay. Now on the issue of producers' prices: The Hungarian national economy must make efforts to bring producer's prices close to world market prices, otherwise we cannot make realistic economic calculations. It may be recalled that moves were made this year to this end. It is unfortunately inevitable to reflect these changes in consumer prices as well. Naturally, in addition to the above, more efficient work and austerity are needed. We must make reasonable savings on materials, first of all, but also on energy, labour and money. We must be economical with everything. Should anyone ask who has to be thrifty? We may answer: factories, institutions, organizations and families. Everyone must learn to live with greater economy and with careful calculations. Ever since the 11th congress which started it, we have been unceasingly occupied with economic problems and difficulties. The foreign press which is always examining and looking with (?wide) eyes at (?what is happening in Hungary), says that Hungarian economic development has come to a sudden standstill, and that Hungarian communists are facing difficulties, and so forth.

We know all about these and have become used to them. The press and radio support us and sometimes in a way that I thank them for it especially. Even if they did not support us I would thank them for that, too. [laughter] [words indistinct]

But let us not forget that something has been built in the meantime in the last years and even during the last 3-4.5 years. Without going into detail--but I will mention it for the sake of courtesy--in the 3 years between 1976-79, 20 large investments have materialized. I will list factories, even though I am talking about extentions, but since the extenstion is larger than the original and its capacity is greater, technology better--this is how one must understand extensions. Among the most sensible investments there is the Pet fertilizer plant; the thermal powerplant beside the Danube; the Hejoecsaba cement plant--this, too, has been extended to provide greater capacity--the Ozd metallurgical plant; Szekesfehervar (furniture) plant, an important part of the Hungarian aluminum industry; the Miskolc heat combine; the Zalaegerszeg refrigeration plant; the Kiskunhalas woolen fabrics factory; the Solt medium-wave transmitter, and so forth. This year there were 10 large investments: The Borsod chemical combine new PVC unit; the Kaba sugar refinery. The Gyula meat combine is being extended, as are the Gyoer Technical College and the Semmelweir Medical University, and so forth. [sentence indistinct]

What are our economic tasks? We are acquainted with the words efficiency, price structure, quality and sensible management of labor resources. Here is must be said that one of the achievements of our system is total employment. This is what a country obtains in the era of socialism, what will happen when communism comes about; others will see and talk about it. This is not yet in the offering. Regrouping of the workforce is inescapable in a state of total employment. Of course, there is economic and uneconomic production. Economic production must be extended and developed, and uneconomic production reduced and finally abandoned, and then the workforce has to be regrouped. We communists must represent this, because this is an honest service in the interest of the people, of the workers and, in the final analysis, it is the honest service of the people concerned, because if the country's economy is not in order, is not firm and healthy, it will ultimately undermine the existence of families [words indistinct]. I mention this because the burden will be uneven. This is a program for an era, it will not happen in our time.

We will have to evaluate when and how much we talk about this in the press, on radio and television, but the nature of the issue is such that several tens of thousands of people must really take it seriously and say the appropriate thing in the appropriate place. This is not universal in that the same thing must be said and done everywhere. On the contrary, we need to differentiate. Here I must mention that contributions toward the plan and the way in which we set out to implement the 1979 annual plan were perceptively better than earlier. Apparently the control organs and entrepreneurial management have taken the situation more seriously. There are certain trends toward improvement: Industrial development has largely progressed in the appropriate direction; stockpiles have decreased; we have reduced imports by a small amount and were successful in increasing exports slightly [words indistinct]. The agricultural year has not been our most fortunate: There were significant shortcomings. I would, however, like to say that agricultural workers took the situation seriously and labored much, attempted to supplement production by means of second sowing, and so forth, so that the sum total of products should be as near as possible to that planned. The willingness for more work is also present, and here I would like to mention that a huge task awaits transportation workers in the remaining part of the year in the general fulfillment of the plan of the people's economy. We are counting on them to stand their ground. I agree with Comrade Mehes that work done for the fulfillment of the annual plan is the fundamental, cardinal question in preparing for the 12th congress, and initiating and working out an appropriate plan for 1980, which is not easy.

I am deeply convinced that if the party and the workers make a satisfactory contribution toward solving these tasks then we will successfully fulfill the tasks of the Hungarian people's economy. I now have to deal with a few social issues--that is, if you can bear it, it looks as if I still can. [laughter]

I must say that the socialist trends of our society have strengthened since the 11th congress. I believe we can say that the measure of the activities and social responsibility of the party membership, mass organizations and the PPF movement's activities has improved a great deal, and this is a very important socialist trend in our society. The responsibility of churchmen in public and national issues is a good trend which is also important. I would now like to talk about a category that is seldom mentioned. Civil servants and council officers and similar categories whose salaries are not outstanding [words indistinct]. They are now doing their job with more understanding, and I consider that this, as before, is a socialist trend in our society. If the civil service did not function we could not progress. They bear an enormous burden. They are abused many times to the effect that they are not dealing with something, or that they are slow, but no one envies them. If only he would tell his abuser to come and sit on his side of the table, I believe the abuse would stop! Let us evaluate and respect this acceptance of responsibility because it is worthwhile. I could talk about other categories in the same way, such as the People's Control Commission, doctors, and health service workers in general. Here, too, there are voices of criticism--not unfounded--but take into account the relatively minimal increase in technical tools and the enormous tasks doctors down to nurses have had to (fact) during the past years. [words indistinct] Finally, I regard the following as the particular strength of the socialist society. We are to [word indistinct] celebrate Armed Forces Day, our People's Army. This is something that we rarely speak about; at the celebrations this will be spoken about in the appropriate manner. The officer corps and soldiers of our People's Army are partly to be thanked for the fact that we live and work in security and peace, because they carry out their tasks honorably. We rarely speak about workers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and our border guards, but think of just one matter: Since we began developing our tourism, partly for political considerations and other considerations, we have had a volume of tourism which exceeds the total population of the country; in such conditions, just think how much more work our traffic police, police and border guards have to cope with, because the security and order of our state must be safeguarded in these conditions as well. The good work of the workers' militia, the exemplary endeavors of the socialist brigades, the noble pledges made in honor of the 12th party congress and of the 35th anniversary of our liberation, the communist shifts: These are strengthening socialist features to be respected in our society and we must do everything to insure that this should continue in the same way. I would also like to say a few words on the reception given to the rise in consumer prices by our public opinion. I do not want to go into details, merely to add my voice and in essence repeat: I tell you, comrades, the Western press talked a great deal concerning this matter. They said things like: "The greatest price rises in 32 years". Actually, technically this is quite right. However, it all depends on where the stress is: At home they should try libeling the Hungarian People's Republic by saying: For 30 years they had no really serious price rises in Hungary. It should say [word indistinct] the same thing, if it dares. But the way in which our public opinion received this, its discipline and, let me mention within this, our party membership separately is worthy of respect, and it is a great socialist strength of our society. This is the fantastic thing, comrades, what was expressed here. I always say: To date we have relied on this understanding and trust, because people understood that this was an inevitable and necessary measure, and this was an expression of trust. We will be able to count on this support in the future as well. We can use this and will use it, but we must not, under any circumstances, abuse it.

And I tell you that this was [word indistinct], but believe me, the respect given internationally to the Hungarian People's Republic greatly strengthened through this. This is not something that is written about a great deal: it is known and spoken about.

We must also welcome the fact that in that debate, particularly in the party debate where this measure relating to consumer prices was discussed, at meetings of party committees and of activists, and also among the widest strata of workers--a matter for rejoicing, which must be taken very seriously--the question of production was spoken of more than the rise in consumer prices and, as several speakers mentioned here; comrade [name indistinct] also mentioned it, there had been many critical observations as well.

Comrades, I want to say in connection with these critical observations that as regards their essence and on fundamental questions these critical observations from the masses are absolutely identical with the criticisms made by the Central Committee, and there is complete agreement between them. We also want more flexible, more able, better leadership from the enterprises, better organization of work and the creation of conditions for better work. These are just and rightful demands from the leading bodies as well as from the working masses.

I just wish to say a word on how this rise in consumer prices appears. Well, not on the day after the price rises but after a certain time I also took my holidays. [laughter] One has to take them sooner or later. On the first day I went to a park where I saw a brigade of gardeners--women gardeners--whom I know; I met them last year. Not having seen them for a year I first thought of their state of health and said: Greetings ladies, how are you? One looked at me, thought for a while, did not answer for a long time, and when she did answer she spoke about something quite other than her state of health. She said the following: Thank you, those who work manage somehow.

[Words indistinct] And this continues to be our policy in the future as well. This is how we reassure people if they expect reassurance. Matters of elementary norms, I might say, questions of socialist ethics are connected with this. But I would rather include them among the norms of a socialist society, to which we must devote attention. Public interest has priority, this is the norm of the socialist society. Then the respect due to the place of work and to work, work discipline in the sense that someone who undertakes a task is obliged to carry it out with honor and only afterward may he come forward with demands, rights, sighs, complaints and so forth. We are not obliged by either collective agreement or anything else in relation to those who do not do this and who do not carry out their own obligations.

As regards the evaluation of and payment for performance: I tell you, comrades, in future there will be differentiated earnings, this will be the trend of development. And I also tell you that the norms will really have to be norms, and that the payment by performance must be manifested to the maximum possible extent. This is our task, otherwise we cannot carry out those other tasks which we must also realize. I would add something to this: This is in accordance with the elementary interests of the workers, that they should work for wages paid on the basis of performance.

The protection and enrichment of public wealth, rational savings--and let us add immediately, rational, because there is no need for irrational and senseless savings and looking after many things--I believe that there is no need to say what sort of socialist ethic and norm it is to throw bread into the rubbish bin, to throw ice cream on to the pavement in summer, and I do not want to go into more detail on this; yet for food to be thrown away cannot be permitted by socialist thinking.

One must treat money sensibly, and the same is true of the household. The state of affairs must end where many people say enviously: These people have a high income, and so forth. They should take a look at the housewives in the FRG and the United States when they go to the butcher and ask for--without being ashamed--300 grams, because they express it in grams, of pork. And here we lived for a long time by asking: What have you got? We have such and such. How much have you got? And that is the end of the matter, no counting and no saving. And now the doctors are trying to persuade us to not smoke too much. I could afford two packets of turkish tobacco plus papers weekly; and that was that. I had to manage on that for a whole week. I could afford beer only in summer and only on notable holidays; it was too expensive. People just don't count these days. We must learn to count again. And the consequence should not be that the father hands over less money at home. [laughter] This is once again not in line with socialist ethics.

If someone asks: How long will this state of affairs last that the public interest has priority, that the place of work must be given its due, and so forth, and that we must look after everything, including time; my answer to this is again: as long as we are building socialism. We must learn that the socialist system does not mean--I remember something from the 1918-1919 period when people first hear about the dictatorship of the proletariat and expressed it in the following petty bourgeois way: common property means that everything is ours, and what is mine is no one else's business [sentence left incomplete]. Well, this is not true, in the meantime we have developed, we know what socialism is, and these elementary little rules are valid forever. [end recording]

The next part of Janos Kadar's speech dealt with the life and work of youth and its role in society. He then went on to say: [illegible]dar--recorded] Finally, there is another topic I want to deal with, comrades. Now, thinking of the 12th congress where naturally there will be several basic issues, main issues, central issues, among which I wish to name two here. One is our hope, our wish, and perhaps we should work so that it will come about, that the 12th congress should strengthen the main political line of our party. This is something that we have evolved over a long period of time and I would add to this: I am not afraid to state that our policy is the result of collective endeavor. We have involved as far as possible the widest spheres in society and discussed the tasks together. Thus I am not afraid of saying that this is a policy which we have evolved together. In reality this is the foundation also of the unity of our party and of the socialist national solidarity which exists here. And we must, for that reason as well, insure the unbroken continuation of this line. I think that this is also the guarantee that it will strengthen and continue.

Our policy is based on clear ideological foundations. We have worked out our policy on the basis of our Marxist-Leninist principles; we have taken into consideration the main internationally valid laws of the socialist revolution; we have taken into consideration our own, Hungarian, national history, our own characteristics, and we have also taken into consideration the resources of our country, as regards the solution of all important issues. This is, therefore, our first wish, that this main political line, which has also proved its worth in practice, should continue, strengthen and develop further.

The other main wish is what we express as follows: the defense of our achievements, the working out of the conditions for further progress and then its development.

I include the standard of living among the achievements. In that sphere I think we must represent with honor the view that as at present we cannot dictate a gigantic rate in the development of the economy, in the sphere of the standard of living.

Our task--essentially and on a national scale--is the preservation of the standard which we have so far attained. It must be stated honestly that we cannot undertake more than that. And this is not little either. I wish to illustrate a little what it is that we must defend; because there is something to defend. As regards the achievements of our political line, I must certainly mention, since this is what was involved at the starting point of a long cycle, there is firm people's rule in Hungary. We have a united party. We possess a strong camp of allies among the nonparty members. We have socialist national unity. This is the first and most important achievement that we must preserve. This enables us to face all tasks and difficulties, if we preserve it and strengthen it.

Among our results and achievements I include the fact that the socialist revolution has developed and advanced. In a certain period we were able to begin--and to carry out--the socialist reorganization of agriculture and with that in essence we concluded the construction of the foundations of socialist society and could begin building socialism. By now we can rightly say that we are engaged in the construction of a developed socialist society.

Finally, I would mention among the achievements that the economic base of the Hungarian People's Republic is firm. The standard of living is developed. These are the factors I would enumerate among our achievements. Now for a little illustration: Sometimes we must also look at what it is that we must defend here, what it is that we have achieved. Well, I wish to deal with the development of 18-20 years, roughly speaking, expressed in just a few figures. National income has increased 2.7 times in little less than 20 years. Industrial production has increased very roughly--increased 2.7 times in little less than 20 years. Industrial production has increased three-fold. Production in the sphere of agriculture--I express this very roughly--increased by 80 percent in 20 years, using hardly more than half the manpower, and this includes the period of reorganization as well. During this time 1.3 million new dwellings have been constructed. If I multiply this by three, you can see that almost 4 million moved into new dwellings in Hungary. Meat consumption per capita per year increased from 48 kilos to 75 kilos. I do not know how far it can or should be raised in line with medical criteria, but it has grown from 48 kilos to 75.

There are further such factors. In 1960 1 percent of all families possessed a refrigerator. One percent. Three percent had television sets. We are talking of 1960. Fifteen percent of all families had a washing machine. And what is the position at present? Eighty percent of all families have a refrigerator, 90 percent have a washing machine and, to give just one more figure: Well, here national unity is divided--obviously there are owners and there are those with orders--well, 20 years ago 4 percent of all Hungarian families had a car and now 30 percent possess one. Just as an rough illustration this is the order of our achievements. Social security has become universal; health provision is the free entitlement of all citizens: This we have achieved during the same period. We invented and introduced child care allowances. A great deal of social care has been expanded to young and old alike during this period. Well, this is what we have achieved with the help of that certain policy which came about by the people bringing about creations. In other words, they are not presents from us, functionaries, but the people could only attain them by following the policy of the party. It created, it supported it and it achieved.

When we talk of economic balance, now we give the greatest priority, for suitable reasons, to the international balance of payments.

But we think of many types of balance--the balance of the internal budget; some proportion between the available labor force and the number of jobs to be filled; and, finally, something that has a major influence on the welfare of the people: We have taken care over decades that there should not be more purchasing power than what we can match with consumer goods.

I think these considerations must be observed in the future as well; from this you can see our perspectives. And, as you must have observed, when we talk about the way out of these matters, we never point in the direction of restrictions, never. Even in the sphere of imports, we do not secure a balance of trade by drastic reductions in imports. Rather, we say let us reduce the increase in imports as long as necessary and let us increase exports. The same is true in all other spheres. We do not want to reduce consumption; it is not by raising prices that we want to secure an economic balance in the country. There is no question of that. This is only an inevitable matter; we must work on the basis of realistic prices, and what we want is not that you should work yourself to death, that this is the line, but that there should be efficient production and that the purchasing power resulting should not exceed the store of consumer goods that we can provide, because we do not want a situation where people have money in their pockets and then the workers will swear because they cannot buy anything with it. We cannot do this. It is my opinion that if everyone does his duty then all these problems can be solved.

In conclusion I wish to say that it is the opinion of the Central Committee, and it is my personal conviction, that we have strength. We have strength. We have crawled out from deeper ditches and have overcome greater obstacles than these at present. In general, my recommendation is that these are of course new things that have come about in recent years--efficiency and so on--people get used to them slowly but they are getting used to them. These things will take some time yet. These will constitute a significant element of normal socialist construction work, permanently, to the very end. And if we do this, then the construction of socialist society can attain a new impetus at the right time. If we do not take it seriously and do not do it, then we can find our ourselves in difficulties. Thus there is a clear designation of the goal and of the tasks; we must work and we will advance. The unity of the party membership, the support of the people, our international supporters and, finally, let me mention, the Budapest communists are our supports. I have often spoken of this to you. Now I have no time for it, nor do I want to go into details because it does not need any special explanation: The fate of the Hungarian socialist revolution has for decades depended on the tempo dictated by the conscious workers of Budapest. And this will have an influence in various ways in the future as well.

As regards the Central Committee, both in the work of preparing for the congress and in the solution of everyday tasks, we count on the support of the 210,000 Budapest communists and on the understanding and support of the politically mature, conscious population of the capital. This is what I wanted to tell you. And in conclusion I thank you for your patience and I wish all of you a great deal of success and good health, to those present here and to those whom you represent, Budapest communists, comrades. [prolonged applause]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS ON PRESIDENCY

AU261428 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text of congratulations from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to Angolan President Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in Luanda:

Exteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and on our own behalf we send you our most cordial congratulations and greetings on the occasion of your election as chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

We are deeply convinced that under your leadership the Angolan people will successfully implement the great ideals of the victorious revolution in safeguarding independence, in promoting their fatherland's socioeconomic development and in constructing the system of social justice along the lines mapped out by Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, that great leader of the Angolan people and internationalist.

At the same time, we assure you that we wish to further strengthen and intensify the ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries for the benefit of our peoples, peace and socialism.

Esteemed comrade, we wish you prosperity and complete success in your activities to strengthen and develop the Angolan people's revolutionary achievements scored in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism for freedom and social justice.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

WOJTASZEK HOLDS TALKS WITH WALDHEIM IN NEW YORK

LD261608 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, PAP--Chairman of the Polish delegation for the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek paid a visit today to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The subject of the talks were questions to be discussed luring the present UN General Assembly session and current international issues.

PAP REPORTS OPENING OF GENEVA ECE COAL COMMITTEE

LD262230 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, 26 Sep, PAP (By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz)--The Coal Committee, one of the main organs of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, comprising all the European states, as well as the U.S. and Canada, resumed its plenary sessions in Geneva.

The representatives of the states belonging to the committee are of the opinion that coal should play a much bigger role than to-date in the world's energy balance and should diminish the risk of there being an energy cap: a balance between energy supply and demand owing to oil shortages and difficulties with the development of nuclear energy. The governments of many countries have confirmed that the expansion of coal mining will remain a priority task for the nearest future, a pivot for the realization of those countries economic development programmes.

No doubt coal will become the basic processing raw-material in the nearest future. It will be primarily processed into gas and, to an increasingly greater extent, into liquid fuels, which will replace natural gas and oil.

In the face of a growing necessity for the development and intensification of international energy cooperation, many states were very interested in the Polish proposal of creating an international coordinating center for the gasification and liquefaction of coal. The centre would operate under the auspices of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe. Discussions on the subject are to continue.

The representative of Poland, Vice Minister of the Mining Industry Jerzy Malara was unanimously elected president of the session.

GIEREK ADDRESSES COALMINING AKTIVS 24 SEPTEMBER

AU261424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 24 September Katowice meeting with leading party-economic aktivs of the coalmining industry; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] EDWARD GIEREK THANKED MINERS FOR THEIR EFFORTS AND STRESSED THAT THE MINING INDUSTRY HAD MADE ENORMOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF PEOPLE'S POLAND IN THE PAST 35 YEARS BECAUSE MINERS HAD ALWAYS GIVEN EXAMPLES OF SELFLESS WORK FOR THE FATHERLAND. He discussed the domestic and external conditions for the further development of our economy, stressing among other things the efforts to improve transportation, to expand and better exploit the energy base, to solve the problems of food for people and to stimulate export production. We will submit proposals to the eighth congress on the country's further development. The theses of that program will soon be discussed in party organizations and among our people. We intend to continue to strengthen the domestic fuel-energy base, to seek to exploit it in an increasingly more rational manner and to develop chemistry and other branches of industry, while coordinating the links between cooperating sectors of industry, E. Gierek said,

For the past 35 years, E. Gierek continued, the Polish people have effectively worked to develop the country and have created a powerful industry. The past 10 years have been especially productive in that regard. We have a modern industry and magnificent cadres of workers, technicians and engineers and that is why we will certainly manage to successfully overcome all difficulties.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY INDUSTRY AND THE POPULATION AND TO INCREASE EXPORTS WE MUST HAVE A FURTHER DYNAMIC INCREASE IN COAL PRODUCTION, WHICH WILL BE DONE THROUGH STARTING NEW MINES AND INTENSIFYING COAL EXTRACTION IN EXISTING MINES. In that connection E. Gierek stressed the need to provide cadres not only for the coalmining industry but for the entire extracting industry as well. That makes it necessary to accelerate progress in production mechanization, in improving production organization, in developing education and in providing the necessary social and living conditions.

As a former miner, E. Gierek continued, I do not want to claim that tomorrow miners will work under conditions similar to those in a laboratory. Work underground will always be tough. Nevertheless we must make efforts to insure that that work is easier and easier and safer and safer. That is why one proposal in that regard was to introduce the four-brigade system into mining. As cadres increase and as housing and technical conditions develop, that system, which miners have welcomed, will be gradually introduced throughout the coalmining industry. WHATEVER WE DO TO DEVELOP MINING WILL RESULT IN AN EVEN MORE PRODUCTIVE WORK OF MINERS AND IN INCREASED PRODUCTION OF COAL, WHICH OUR ECONOMY SO NEEDS.

GIEREK MEETS WITH LIGHT INDUSTRY AKTIV IN LODZ

LD262342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A meeting between Edward Gierek and the top-ranking party-economic aktiv of the light industry devoted to the key problems concerning the implementation of current tasks and the further development of light industry took place in Lodz today. Edward Gierek discussed the most important problems connected with the development of our national economy and improving living standards. He focused his attention on the problems of the food sector, the power industry and the activation of exports.

This afternoon, Edward Gierek visited the cotton combine works, Uniontex, on whose modernization about Z2 billion have been spent in the 1970's.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee then toured the housing complex of Widzew-Wschod--the latest built in Lodz and designed to accommodate 200,000 people.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SESSION CALLS FOR IMPROVED GOODS SUPPLIES

AU262155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Cooperation With Producers--Punctuality of Supplies--Better Use of Production Potential--Supplies of Most Needed Goods to Shops Must be Improved--Session of Workers Self-Government in the Central Office of State Domestic Trade"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] FOLLOWING THE DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY OUR ECONOMY AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS YEAR, THE TRADE NETWORK HAS ELIMINATED MUCH OF ITS BACKLOG. NEVERTHELESS, THE COMING MONTHS WILL NOT BE ANY EASIER.

Because of a reduced supply of some goods, including seasonal goods, the problem of improving the management of stocks acquires particular significance. The same is true of the problem of making more effective use of trade material and technical base, which will have a direct impact on trade's economic results this year.

AS THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF STATE DOMESTIC TRADE (WHICH IS IN CHARGE OF ALMOST ALL THE TRADE INVOLVING INDUSTRIAL GOODS) STRESSED ON 24 SEPTEMBER, IMPROVING THE SUPPLY TO SHOPS OF THE MOST NEEDED GOODS IS NOW THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK. To a great extent that depends on correct cooperation with producers, with regard to whom the trade organization should tighten its requirements for punctuality of supplies and for the proper assortment and quality of goods. [paragraph continues]

Much can be achieved, the conference stressed, by insuring that small industrial plants use their production potentials better.

ALL THOSE MEASURES MUST GO HAND-IN-HAND WITH THE TRADE ORGANIZATION'S INCREASED CONCERN FOR OFFERING FOR SALE THE GOODS THAT ARE MOST IN CUSTOMERS' DEMAND. The possibilities in that area are still considerable, and the inefficient work of trade services and some enterprises, including the storage and shopping facilities run by them, is often responsible for the fact that those possibilities are not exploited.

THE SESSION STRESSED THAT IMPROVING THE ADMINISTRATION OF STOCKS IS AN URGENT TASK. Despite progress and despite reductions in the value of stocks held by the branches of the Central Office for State Domestic Trade by Z6.3 billion, the stocks are still too large. It often happens that as soon as old stocks are sold new stocks, acquired from current purchases, are provided as replacement. In many trading enterprises that is simply a result of the absence of necessary control.

THE CONFERENCE POINTED OUT THAT MORE ATTENTION WILL HAVE TO BE DEVOTED IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE TO PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES. THE STATE OF THE TECHNICAL AND STORAGE BASE OF THE TRADING ORGANIZATION IS OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE FOR IMPROVING THE SITUATION IN THE MARKET. The conference stated that the present progress in the use and modernization of the trading network and in the establishment of specialist and model shops cannot be regarded as satisfactory. In order to improve the standards of services provided for customers by the organizations run by the Central Office of State Domestic Trade it is necessary to make more extensive use of the practice of employing part-time workers.

SEJM DEPUTIES DISCUSS WAYS TO BOOST EXPORTS

LD262012 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep, PAP--Sejm deputies in the Sejm Committee for Foreign Trade said at their session today that the investment effort in the 70's contributed to the large-scale expansion and modernization of industry. However, this was not properly reflected in exports. The planned balancing of foreign trade turnovers has been delayed. The Sejm deputies stressed that one of the reasons for this state of affairs is weakening the effectiveness of solutions aiming at stepping up exports. There exist industrial enterprises whose advantages from the development of profitable exports come down to a minimum. In these conditions export often becomes merely an object of ambition of those enterprises' managements and the industrial crews, instead of being an economic must. Some enterprises found it easier to fulfill formal plan requirements without undertaking export production (with all its natural complications).

The high export rate which is planned in Poland for the coming years will not be achieved without strengthening and perfecting solutions conducive to the increase in production of goods sought after on foreign markets. At present, a number of ventures have been undertaken aiming at a pro-export production. The first to come under the scope of these ventures will be those enterprises and industrial branches which have a typically [as received] export production. They will be freed of many limitations hindering their operation. Long-range development programmes will be prepared for those branches of industry which stand a chance of increasing their future share in exports. Work in this direction has already been undertaken.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY TANZANIAN MAGAZINE EDITOR

AU261110 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu on 31 August in Bucharest to Joseph Kamuzora of Tanzania's NEW OUTLOOK weekly]

[Text] As has been announced, on 31 August President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Joseph Kamuzora, editor-in-chief of the Tanzanian foreign affairs weekly NEW OUTLOOK, and gave him an interview.

Question: Mr President, at the beginning of this year you toured several African countries. What can you tell us about the significance of these visits, and of the prospects they created for developing relations with those countries?

Answer: My visits to several African countries, among them three front-line countries, and my meetings with leaders of the liberation movements of Rhodesia and Namibia are part and parcel of Romania's general policy of actively developing cooperation with all states, regardless of their social system.

Within the framework of our relations, we naturally devote great attention to developing our cooperation with the socialist countries, and to expanding our solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries.

Romania pays special attention to the African countries, which for the most part won their national independence after World War II, and which are faced by special problems in the struggle to consolidate their economic and political independence and to promote an autonomous socioeconomic development.

We maintain economic and political relations with 49 African countries, with practically all the countries in Africa, except South Africa and those which are still under colonial domination. We are extensively developing our economic cooperation and production-sharing with African countries, and have established joint associations and enterprises, with a view to supporting the African peoples' efforts to capitalize on their national resources and to secure an independent socioeconomic development. We have fruitful relations of cooperation with the countries I visited last spring; together we have organized numerous production-sharing ventures, and during my visits we decided on new areas in which to expand our economic, scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in other fields.

These visits also expressed our solidarity with the African countries in their struggle against foreign domination, for utterly eliminating colonialism and neocolonialism, and for consolidating their national independence. They constituted a contribution to the general struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policies.

Question: During your African tour, you reiterated the need to eliminate underdevelopment as rapidly as possible. What is your view of the new world economic order?

Answer: As a socialist and as a developing country, Romania advocates and actively militates for eliminating the current situation in which the world is divided into rich and poor countries--as a result of the imperialist and colonialist domination--for a policy designed to eliminate underdevelopment and to promote the socioeconomic progress of each developing country, for establishing a new world economic order.

Hence, the problem of underdevelopment was given a very important place in the talks I had during my tour of African countries. [paragraph continues]

On the basis of our own experience, we believe that the developing countries themselves, and that of course includes the African countries, should make greater efforts, should strengthen their cooperation and solidarity so as to make faster progress. At the same time, they must secure a greater and more substantial support from the developed countries. We view this as an obligation for the economically advanced countries which, as is known, owe their progress to the poorly developed countries of today.

A new world economic order must be based on new principles of equality, on economic cooperation, on the elimination of all forms of inequality and oppression, on equitable exchanges, on an appropriate ration between the price of raw materials and that of manufactured production, and on greater aid to the backward countries to develop both their industrial and agricultural production forces. At the same time, the developing countries must be given access to modern technologies and scientific achievements in conditions advantageous to them, and must be intensively helped to train national cadres.

In Romania's opinion, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order is a must not only for the developing countries, but also for the developed ones, for stability in the world economy and for general progress.

It is obvious that the peoples will not continue to accept the current inequality and underdevelopment for long. In view of the unsatisfactory results attained at Manila, where the developed countries did not show sufficient understanding for the developing countries, we believe that the developing countries must strengthen their cooperation and solidarity, and must make thorough preparations for the UN 1980 session devoted to underdevelopment and the new world economic order, so that the session can yield better results and pave the way for solving these complex and vital problems for the development of nations and for the policy of peace.

Question: Your answer is very nice, very positive, and I am convinced that all those who will read it will appreciate it as such, and will support your suggestions.

Romania's contribution to Africa's liberation struggle is greatly appreciated. As a struggler for freedom, against fascism, please tell us your views on the current situation of the liberation struggle in those parts of the world, where colonialism and oppression are still practiced.

Answer: Indeed, Romania actively supports the African peoples, national liberation struggle, as in general the struggle of all peoples who are still under foreign domination. We believe in the need to completely eliminate any foreign domination of another people, and to secure for each nation the right to self-determination and to complete national independence, the right to organize its life in keeping with its own aspirations and hopes, without any foreign interference.

We extend active and all-round support to the struggle of the peoples in Zimbabwe and Namibia for complete independence; similarly, we actively support the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and racism. In my opinion, the current situation in southern Africa is propitious for the success of the liberation struggle, so that those people may win complete national independence in the relatively near future. Generally speaking, taking into consideration the changes that have occurred in international life and the intensified struggle waged by the peoples against imperialist and colonialist domination, we believe that the complete elimination of any oppression and domination and the insurance of all nations' independence is a topical question everywhere. In this respect, we believe that everything must be done to completely eliminate colonial and imperialist domination and to insure each nation's national independence. This is an essential requirement for eliminating underdevelopment and for the cause of detente and peace throughout the world.

Question: Comrade President, the next question is of particular importance for us under the current circumstances. As you well know, the nonalined movement is currently going through a fluid stage. I believe that your contribution to supporting the targets of the nonalined movement will be of great importance for reestablishing this movement's unity.

Romania holds observer status in the nonalined movement. What is your opinion on the stage this movement has reached and on the course its members should follow?

Answer: Under the current international circumstances Romania attaches great attention to the activity of the nonalined countries. It is participating in its activity as a guest.

The complex problems of international life and the important changes that have occurred at a world level are reflected in one way or another in the nonalined movement as well. Considering the complexity of international life it is necessary for the nonalined movement to proceed from the need to maintain its unity based on the diversity of social systems and on respect for each one's policy. International life certainly requires sustained action to resolve all interstate disputes by negotiations and to completely renounce the use or threat of force. In this context, I believe that the nonalined countries themselves must act toward resolving their differences by negotiations so that they themselves will demonstrate that real opportunities exist for ruling out force in international life. It is necessary for the nonalined movement to focus its efforts on basic problems such as the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new international economic order, the achievement of general and primarily nuclear disarmament, a halt to the arms race and guaranteeing each nation's independence.

The solution to the complex world problems requires the active participation of all states in international life under conditions of complete equality. We therefore believe that particular attention must be paid to the role and tasks of the United Nations and of other international bodies.

Romania has sent its minister of foreign affairs to attend the current Havana meeting of the nonalined countires. This stresses the importance we attach and attention we pay to the current nonalined meeting. We hope that at the Havana conference the nonalined countries will be up to their great responsibility to the cause of the policy of independence, socioeconomic progress, detente and peace; we also hope that they will do all they can to strengthening their cooperation and unity so that they can play an increasingly important role in resolving the complex problems of international life in the interests of all peoples.

Question: European security is an important factor for peace throughout the world. Are you satisfied with the current efforts being made to insure peace and security on this continent?

Answer: Indeed, the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe is an important factor not only for the continent, but also for peace throughout the world. Proceeding from this, Romania firmly advocates the implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki, the achievement of a cooperation based on fully equal rights, tangible measures aimed at general detente and at military disengagement, without which one cannot speak of real security and peace. Although the Helsinki conference was an important success, not too many steps were made in the direction of achieving these targets. We therefore pay particular attention to the preparation of the 1980 meeting scheduled to take place in Madrid. We believe that this meeting must give a new impetus to achieving security, cooperation, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

One must take into consideration the fact that in Europe is concentrated the largest arms and military arsenals, including nuclear ones; we must bear in mind that the two opposed military blocs are confronting each other. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, everything must be done to reach agreement on real measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament and measures or halting the arms race. This is why one can state, indeed, that the struggle for security in Europe is part and parcel of the struggle for disarmament, for a new economic order, for detente and for the independence and peace of all peoples.

We view the progress of the future activity with confidence in the peoples' potential since they are vitally interested to pursue a new, democratic policy of equality and peace.

Question: Mr President, how do you view your country's relations with Africa in the future?

Answer: Taking into consideration the general policy practiced by Romania as a socialist country and the fact that we are developing broad relations with all African countries and being convinced that soon foreign domination will be stopped throughout that continent and that all African peoples will proceed to an increasingly sustained socio-economic development, I believe that the prospects of Romanian-African relations are good. I believe that economic relations, especially production sharing, will develop forcefully both in the field of industry and agriculture and in the field of science and culture. I would even like to stress the prospects of an intensive cooperation in the field of science, education and culture and of training the cadres necessary for their independent socioeconomic development. It is obvious that there are also excellent prospects for strengthening solidarity and cooperation at an international level in the struggle for a policy of independence, detente and peace, for a better and more just world in which each nation is able to develop freely and independently.

Within this framework, I would like to mention with satisfaction the positive current relations between Romania and Tanzania and to stress that broad prospects exist to continue to develop them in all fields of activity.

In conclusion, I would like to extend wishes for prosperity and well-being to the friendly Tanzanian people.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES YAR PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU270938 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], Sana:

On the occasion of the YAR national anniversary, I take pleasure in extending to you cordial congratulations, wishes for health and personal happiness, and for progress and peace to the friendly people of your country.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER RECEIVES STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION

AU261407 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, prime minister of the Republic of Portugal, has received the delegation of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania including Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, State Council member and first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Eduard Eisenburger, State Council member and chairman of the Working People's Council of German Nationality; and Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the Presidential Office and of the State Council.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on opportunities of developing Romanian-Portuguese relations and stressed the determination of both sides to act to implement the understandings and measures established during the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Antonio Ramalho Eanes. They also expressed their joint interest in giving priority to increasing and expanding trade exchange and economic cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS WALDHEIM IN NEW YORK

AU261932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 26/9/1979--Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, head of the Romanian delegation to the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly, had an interview on Wednesday with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. The Romanian minister conveyed greetings to the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim--from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The U.N. secretary-general conveyed, in his turn, feelings of esteem and valuation to President Nicolae Ceasescu and highlighted the important support the Romanian head of state gave to the United Nations as well as his contribution to enhancing the U.N. role in solving the problems of present-day world.

Opinions were exchanged during the interview on some important items on the session's agenda.

AUSTRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS ROMANIAN MILITARY UNITS

AU261925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/9/1979--Continuing his visit to Romania, the federal minister of defence of the Republic of Austria, Otto Rosch, and the persons accompanying him, together with the Romanian minister of national defence, Colonel-General Ion Coman, were guests to military units and learning institutes.

The Austrian military delegation also visited historical establishments and tourists spots.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON NEW SHIPBUILDING PROJECTS

AU251123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/9/1979--As stipulated by the draft directives of the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P., by 1985 the Romanian sea-and river-going technical fleet is to increase 2.5 times as against 1980. The sea-going fleet will number one hundred ships with a total capacity of about seven million dwt.

Within that period manufactured would be a series of new installations and equipment: the installation for naval propulsion with adjustable pitch propeller for river-going tugboats; the adjustable pitch propeller for 1,200-4,000 hp powers; apparatus for synchronizing the active load of electric generators, modules of integrated circuits for the measuring of the parameters of aggregates, a.o. To this end, developed will be the hydrodynamic base, through appropriate technical facilities, such as basins for tests on head resistance, selfpropelling and handling operations, tunnels for cavitation tests of propellers or rudder profiles, as well as other technical means of investigation and manufacture of ships with superior functional parameters.

MORE ON STAMBOLIC, USSR'S ARKHIPOV ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD261538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

In a fairly long friendly conversation both sides made a very positive assessment of the Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation and expressed their mutual desire that it should be expanded further. This was also fully manifested during the present session of the Intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation.

Expressing satisfaction over the favorable development of economic cooperation as a very important component of all-round Yugoslav-Soviet relations, Petar Stambolic stressed Yugoslavia's interest in and its desire for further fruitful development of friendly cooperation with the USSR. Petar Stambolic asked Ivan Arkhipov to convey President Tito's and the SFRY Presidency's cordial greetings and best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was attended by Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Federal Executive Council member Radoje Kontic; and Nikola Mandic, under-secretary in the SFRY Presidency.

VRHOVEC HOLDS NEW YORK TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS

Irish, Dutch, Tanzanian, Cypriot Ministers

LD262212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, September 26 (TANJUG)--Head of the Yugoslav delegation to the U.N. General Assembly 34th session, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec had separate appointments in the U.N. headquarters in the past two days with foreign ministers of Ireland, the Netherlands, Tanzania and Cyprus.

In the talk with Dutch Foreign Minister van der Klaauw world focuses of crisis were discussed, and in the talk with Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis prominence was given to the Cypriot problem.

Also in Vrhovec's contacts, the sixth nonalinged summit was a special topic. During the meeting with Irish Foreign Minister O'Kennedy results of the summit were discussed. The Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs considered with Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mkapa and the Cypriot foreign minister some issues relating to the further activity of the nonaligned movement in general, and especially the nonaligned activities at the current General Assembly session.

Cypriot Minister of Foreign Affairs Roland his underlined the opinion of the government that President Tito's presence in Havana was of decisive importance for the preserving of the authentic principles of the nonaligned movement.

Bilateral cooperation was, naturally, discussed in all the meetings. Yugoslav-Dutch relations were said to be developing well. The two foreign ministers agreed, however, that economic relations should be further stimulated.

Irish-Yugoslav relations were said to be developing favourably and broad possibilities for the promotion of trade were established, provided new efforts are invested. As the Irish foreign minister is also president of the European Economic Community, Vrhovec's meeting with him was an opportunity to discuss an agreement between the E.E.C. and Yugoslavia. They agreed that the conclusion of the agreement should not be delayed.

Secretary Vance

LD270934 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting at the United Nations with Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state. They discussed world economic problems and [words indistinct](?the north-south dialog), and also the hotbeds of crisis in the world.

Particular mention was made of relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, which the federal secretary and the secretary of state assessed to be good, on the basis of mutual respect and equality; and of other issues of mutual interest concerning relations and cooperation between the two states.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PZPR DELEGATION VISIT

Dragosavac Reception

LD262154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 26 (TANJUG)--Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac today received a delegation of the Warsaw City Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by the first secretary of the committee, Laojzy Karkoszka. The Polish party delegation is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Belgrade City Committee of the LCY.

During the talks, the development of cooperation between the two parties was favourably assessed, and both sides expressed interest in its promotion.

Meeting With Belgrade LC Committee

LD262156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Final talks were held this evening between a delegation of the Warsaw Committee of the PZPR, headed by Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Committee, and representatives of the Belgrade LC Town Committee led by Dusan Gligorijevic. The guests from Warsaw were informed about the place and role of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-managing democracy. Stress was laid on the importance of the meeting and exchange of opinions, and both sides expressed the desire for a strengthening and deepening of friendly links between the two party organizations and the two towns.

KURTOVIC HEADS SAWPY DELEGATION ON ROMANIAN VISIT

LD261540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A SAWPY delegation led by Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, left for Bucharest today at the invitation of the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Unity Front. The delegation also includes Sandor Dobo, vice president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia, and Ivo Kustrak, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference. During their stay in Romania the delegation will have talks with senior representatives of the Socialist Unity Front and other prominent personalities of the Romanian political life and visit some places in Romania.

At Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and also by the Romanian ambassador to the SFRY, Nicolae Mihai.

MIKULIC GIVES DINNER FOR VISITING BELGIAN CP DELEGATION

LD270211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 26 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Branko Mikulic yesterday evening gave a dinner in honour of the Belgian Communist Party delegation. The delegation, headed by party President Louis Van Gent, was in Yugoslavia on a two-day visit.

In the toasts exchanged during the dinner, it was stated that cooperation between the two parties so far has been successful and both sides expressed interest in its further promotion. The Belgian Communist Party delegation left Belgrade this morning.

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU262007 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Summary] An Austrian economic delegation led by Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Federal Chamber of Economy of Austria, has arrived in Yugoslavia on a 2-day visit at the invitation of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia.

In the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia yesterday, Rudolf Sallinger had talks with Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, and other officials. Views were exchanged on the economic relations between the two countries which, according to common assessment, is marked by "a large commodity exchange, linkage and an interdependence of the economies of the two countries." It was noted that realistic possibilities exist for the development of all kinds of long-term cooperation. Bearing in mind the complimentariness of the economies of the two countries, it was assessed that it would be useful to expand cooperation in the field of joint entry in third markets.

Yesterday, Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received Rudolf Sallinger. They exchanged views on possibilities for promoting economic relations between the two countries. In the talk it was noted that mutual economic cooperation was developing successfully, but that joint efforts are needed to overcome the Yugoslav imbalance in trade.

VICE PREMIER MARGAN RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CARDINAL KOENIG

AU262004 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Text] In separate visits yesterday, Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Dr Aleksandar Pira, president of the Commission for Relations with the Religious Communities, received a delegation of the Prooriente Ecumenical Organization from Vienna led by Cardinal Franz Koenig, which is visiting our country as a guest of Patriarch German and the Serbian Orthodox Church.

LCY PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN MIKULIC SENDS TELEGRAM TO DORONJSKI

LD270210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Branko Milulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in connection with the latter's 60th birthday and the order of Hero of Socialist Labor which was conferred upon him by President Tito. The telegram states, among other things, that the high award is recognition of the great contribution Doronjski has made to his party, class, our nations and nationalities.

BENO ZUPANCIC LEAVES FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT IN GENEVA

LD250122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2001 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Beno Zupancic, writer, vice president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference and president of the Council for Culture in the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, after lengthy treatment at the clinical center in Ljubluana, has, according to reports, left today for specialist medical examination at the Canton University clinic in Geneva.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA--In 1978 Yugoslavia's exports to the 29 sub-Saharan African countries with which it maintains regular economic relations amounted to a total value of $136,970,000, including exports for $18,293,000 to Nigeria alone. The exports marked a decline of 28 percent as compared with 1977. In the same year Yugoslavia's imports from this region amounted to a total value of $266,604,000, including imports for $33,617,000 from Nigeria alone. The imports marked an increase of 36 percent as compared with 1977. In the first 6 months of 1979 Yugoslavia exported goods valued at a total of $62,364,000 to sub-Saharan countries and imported from them goods valued at a total of $165,162,000. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

LIBERIAN DELEGATION IN MACEDONIA--Yesterday the delegation of the Liberal Party of Liberia, currently on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference, visited Macedonia and was received by Metodi Zvrcinov, secretary of the Macedonian Republican SWAP Conference, who informed members of the delegation of Macedonia's current socioeconomic development and the role of the Socialist Alliance in the self-managing system. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 79 p 6 AU]

ANGOLAN TRAINEE PILOTS--A group of 23 Angolan trainee pilots who began their training as civilian pilots at the JAT training center at Vrsac on 3 January 1978 completed their course and were presented with diplomas as pilots on 1 September. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 79 p 3 AU]